W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Prescriptions Prepared By Practical Pharmacists At the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy Always Open.
C. E. JONES.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893. No. 192

Remember this Sale will last for Two Weeks Only

THE 7th DAY OF

The Westside Clearance Sale

Thursday, August 17th.

SPECIAL CUTS

Double Width All Wool English Tweeds, 75c., reduced to 25c.
" " " 90c., reduced to 50c.
" " " $1, reduced to 60c.
" Twill French Serges, 40c., reduced to 16 2-3c.
Balance of Single Width Dress Stuffs, at 10c. and 12 1-2c.
12 yds. White Lace Stripe for $1.
5 yds. Crondon Sheeting for $1.
20 yds. Print for $1.
15 yds. Flannelette for $1.
14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.
6 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
Misses and Children's Hose, worth from 30c. to 50c., all at 15c. per pair.
Undressed Kid Gloves, worth $1, all at 50c.

OVER 200 BARGAINS

Still left on our Remnant Counter. Besides the above SPECIAL BARGAINS, we have marked everything down in order to reduce Stock before the arrival of Fall Importations.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Scores of People

Have taken advantage of the Lower Prices we are now quoting, but we still have piles of medium weight Suitings and Trouserings which we are selling at prices varying from

$20 for Suits,

And

$6 Trousers,

To make room for our large Fall Stock now coming in. These Goods are the Cheapest and Best in B. C. Come and see them at

Geo. R. Jackson & Co.'s,

Five Sisters Block, 57 Government Street

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)..... £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE..... £260,000, $1,265,333

HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

In British Columbia—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (Kootenay Lake).
In the United States—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE, to waiter—"Is this a 25c. bill of fare?" Committee, surprised—"Why, no better dinner than this is charged 50c. for at many places. What place is this?" Waiter—"Colonial Metropole Restaurant, sir." au.17-1t.

CARD OF THANKS.

I beg to thank Messrs. A. W. More & Co., Victoria, agents for the Federal Life Assurance Company, of Hamilton, Ont., for the prompt and agreeable manner in which they have paid the amount of policy covering the life of my late husband, Mr. George Mason, in the Federal Life Assurance Company. MARY ANN MASON.
aug.17-1t.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have sold a half interest to the Prince of Wales Saloon, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, to Mr. James Carson. The business will in future be carried on by Messrs. Meunier & Carson.
aug.17-1t. JOSEPH MEUNIER.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Matthew S. Richards. Members of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge No. 2 and sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
By order of the W.M.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

IMPERATIVE SALE,

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street

TO-MORROW, Friday, Aug. 18,

At 2 p.m.

Being instructed by the owners we have removed to our Mart for convenience of sale, a large quantity of Furniture and Household Effects, consisting of Parlor, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture. Goods on view morning of sale. Terms Cash.
W. FURNIVAL, Auctioneer.

Robbed a Train.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—Train robbers stopped train No. 4, northbound on the 'Frisco railway, at St. James, Mo., at three this morning. They compelled the express messenger to open the safe, and after securing the contents jumped from the car and escaped. A posse was organized and is in pursuit of the bandits. The amount of booty secured is not known at present.

Dr. Gallagher Released.

London, Aug. 17.—The United Ireland of Dublin says to-day that the reported representations made to Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, home secretary, regarding the mental condition of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, convinced him that the prisoner was insane, and orders were given for Gallagher's release from prison. The paper adds that Dr. Gallagher is now on a ship bound for New York.

Drowned While Pleasuring.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Miss Kate Hanson, the second daughter of Charles D. Hanson, insurance inspector, was drowned while boating at Sorel yesterday evening. The details of the accident are very meagre, but it appears that Miss Hanson had gone out camping with Miss Bostwick and a party of friends at Sorel. While out on the water last evening she lost her life by the upsetting of the boat or canoe. She was a charming girl and a great favorite, and the accident has cast a gloom over St. Anne. Efforts have been made to recover the body, but they have been unsuccessful so far.

Dressmaking by the Day
Town or country. Address 113 Chatham street.

BARON DE COURCEL

President of the Behring Sea Tribunal, on the Benefits

OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Every Such Tribunal is a Victory for Peace and Right.

A Few Reflections Upon Property—Man's Control of Ocean—Alexander of Macedon Compared With Modern Powers—New Worlds to Conquer Since His Time.

London, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes a passage from the speech of Baron de Courcel in closing the session of the Behring Sea tribunal as worthy of preservation. Baron de Courcel said: "We have sought to maintain intact the fundamental principle of the august right of the people, which extends, like the vault of the sky, about all nations, and borrows from the laws of nature itself to protect one people of the earth against another, and to inculcate in them principles of mutual good will. In the regulations we were entrusted to elaborate we had to decide between divergent rights and interests which it was difficult to conciliate. The governments of the United States and Great Britain promised with good grace to accept and carry out our decision. Our desire is that this voluntary engagement should leave no regrets on the part of either one of them, although we have asked of both what they will regard, perhaps, as serious sacrifices. This part of our work consecrates a greater innovation. Hitherto the nations had agreed to leave outside of all special legislation the vast domain of the seas, yet the sea after the land has become small for men who, like the hero Alexander, and not less ardent in their work than he in glory, display their energies in a world too narrow. Our work is the first attempt to share the products, hitherto undefined, of the ocean, by a ruling to be applied to goods which have escaped every other law except that of the first comer. If the attempt succeeds it will undoubtedly be followed by numerous imitations until the entire planet, on the waters as on the continent, shall have become the object of jealous division. Then perhaps the conception of property will change among men."

Die He Must.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Gov. Altgeld has refused to grant a reprieve or pardon in the case of William J. Jamieson, a negro who was convicted of one of the most brutal murders on record. The case has been in the courts for a long time, having been appealed to the supreme court after the first trial, and then the case was again brought into court to try Jamieson's sanity. He was adjudged sane, and as the governor has refused to intervene, the warden of the penitentiary at Springfield will execute the sentence of death to-morrow.

Convent Life by a Nun.

London, Aug. 17.—A profound sensation has been created in Roman Catholic circles by the statements of Miss Ellen Golding, who describes herself as a rescued nun. During the last few months she has been giving lectures in the south of England on convent life, and among other things said that the poisoning of nuns and gross immorality were the rule rather than the exception in the retreats. Father Cooney, S. J., a prominent ecclesiastic, demanded the names of the convents where such conditions prevailed, and Miss Golding named five convents in France and five in Belgium. A committee of investigation was thereupon convened at the instance of Father Cooney, including the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and other eminent churchmen, which will make a searching investigation. The fact that several of the institutions involved are widely known for their charitable and beneficent work has done much to discredit Miss Holding's statements, even with the more bitter element of the anti-Catholics.

Southern Pacific Prosperity.

New York, Aug. 17.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific system, was asked yesterday for an expression of opinion on the situation so far as it relates to the transcontinental lines. He said he was not in possession of the necessary information to talk about the transcontinental lines generally. He did know about the Southern Pacific, however, and he considered that property in very good condition. He said the earnings over operating expenses for the six months ending June 30th were more than $800,000 in excess of the earnings of the first half year. "The road was never in such condition as now. We are doing very well," said Mr. Huntington. "Our ships to southern ports and to South America are carrying full cargoes. I think the bottom of the financial disturbance has been reached. The country is well off. There never was as much money per capita in the country as there is to-day. I think a great many have lost faith in the prospects of the repeal of the silver bill. I have not; my belief is that it will be repealed. If the silver men are wise they will come in with the tide and get something for themselves; if they do not the bill will be repealed without them. Southern speculators should understand that unless confidence is restored by immediate sound money legislation the banks and capitalists of the north will not be in a position to furnish the usual amount of currency to move a great cotton crop."

Result of a Panic.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17.—In accordance with a call issued by the board of directors of the National German-American Bank ten days ago, a largely-attended meeting of the stockholders of that institution is being held to-day. The statement of the condition of the bank which has been prepared since the doors were closed shows that the failure was the result of a panic for which there was no good reason, as the assets are largely in excess of the liabilities. It is another case of a solvent institution being obliged to suspend on account of its inability to realize on its assets fast enough to meet the demands of foolish depositors. Arrangements are being made to-day to resume business at an early date, and the West Side and People's banks, which closed under similar circumstances, will also probably open their doors in a short time.

LATIN AMERICA.

Jealous Salvadorians—Anarchy in La Plata—Guatemala Uneasy.

San Salvador, Aug. 17.—There is much grumbling in native circles on account of the large number of foreigners who hold office. Merchants are apprehensive, and business is generally depressed.

Early yesterday morning a number of military prisoners belonging to the command of Col. Flores, who was recently shot, tried to escape. Seventeen of them were killed.

Guatemala, Aug. 17.—The expulsion of Gen. Maran at the request of Salvador, has caused a great deal of excitement, and Barrios is said to fear Salvador backed by Mexico. A meeting has been held by those who favor overthrowing the Government, and a circular threatening the president has been issued. He is warned not to pursue a subservient policy toward Salvador.

Valparaiso, Aug. 17.—Martial law, which was yesterday proclaimed in the city of Buenos Ayres, has been extended to all ports of the republic of Argentina, and a state of siege has been declared for 60 days. Notwithstanding the fact that the federal troops control the city of La Plata, it is in a state of confusion bordering on anarchy. Murders and robberies were frequent last night and the military authorities seemed unable to prevent them. News received states that Valentine Virasoro, who was made minister of foreign affairs in the re-organized Argentine cabinet, has resigned. It is not known whether any other members of the cabinet intend to resign. The latest telegrams from La Plata announce that two thousand rebels have been disarmed, and that the work of disarmament will be pushed with the greatest possible speed.

La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 17.—There is a serious crisis in Bolivia on account of the fall in the price of silver. Mine owners are threatening to suspend operations. To prevent this the government will ask congress to authorize the collection of import duties on gold hereafter, and to remove the existing export duty on silver.

The Sweetness of Revenge.

Washington, Aug. 17.—For some time the question with Miss Pollard was whether she should kill or sue Congressman Breckenridge, her own mind being strongly in favor of the former course. Better counsel prevailed, though an old friend of Breckenridge has said: "Unless he shall be able to disprove the material allegations in the papers, it would have been more merciful had she killed him instead of suing him." Kentuckians credit the story that a suit instead of killing would be the more dreadful. After considerable persuasion friends of Miss Pollard made her see how complete would be her revenge by the exposure which would follow the trial.

Mussulmans and Hindoos.

Calcutta, Aug. 17.—The cow-killing incident in the recent riots in Bombay was made a pretext for the opening of hostilities. The enmity between the Mahommedans and Hindoos has a far deeper and wider significance.

Robbed a Dying Man.

Denver, Col., Aug. 17.—A robbery took place here early this morning which beats the record. P. Cashman, of Pensacola, Fla., registered at the Wellington House last night. At 2 o'clock he rang for the clerk and said he was very ill. The clerk rushed into the street, and meeting a man asked the way to the nearest physician. The stranger replied he was a doctor and was immediately taken to the sick man's room. The doctor asked for a pitcher of water, and while the clerk was fetching it, the alleged doctor robbed his patient of everything he had. When the clerk returned Cashman had died, presumably from fright. The police were at once notified, and the robber was arrested an hour later. He gave his name as J. Stevens.

Subterranean Passages.

City of Mexico, Aug. 16.—An elderly woman, once a nun, has informed Gomez del Campo, a prominent citizen, that in a corner of the church of Las Vazicanas is buried $80,000. She declines to point out the exact spot. Sundry subterranean passages have been discovered in the buildings in this city formerly occupied by convents and monasteries. The general direction of these passages leads to the belief that there once existed a regular network of them, affording means of communication between the different nunneries and monasteries. The fact that in one of two of them treasure has been found leads to the belief that there are more treasures concealed, known only to superiors of the different orders.

The Eastern Rioters.

Bombay, Aug. 17.—There was no renewal of the rioting to-day but the shops are still closed and families are leaving the city with personal effects. The natives refuse to resume their occupations until after to-morrow, Mohammedan prayer day.

Kendricks Appointed Manager.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17.—The first step taken by the newly-appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific railway has been to appoint Acting General Manager J. W. Kendricks as general manager under the receivership. Other officials of the company will be retained in their respective positions for the present.

SUCCESS IN SIGHT

World's Fair Fortunes Take a Sudden Turn for the Better.

VISITORS FLOOD THE GROUNDS

Thousands Arriving From All Points by Every Train.

Premature Economy Shown in Discharging Gate Keepers—Lines of People Two Thousand Deep at Every Gate—Legislators on Silver—Huntington on Hard Times.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Aug. 17.—The financial outlook of the World's Fair was never brighter than at present. Since the recent radical reduction in running expenses there has been a marked increase in earnings, and the average is daily growing. Not since President Cleveland touched the electric button that opened the White City to the world has there been such an influx of visitors from a distance as during the last two or three days. Fifteen special World's Fair trains brought 11,600 excursionists to the city last night. They were all from eastern points, and came because of the low rates offered by the eastern lines. Every train had its full limit of cars, and they were comfortably filled. The first train came over the Erie. It was made up of ten coaches and contained 740 passengers. An hour later two more specials over the same line brought in 1450 passengers. Other roads bringing in special trains were the Pennsylvania system, four trains and 3200 passengers; Grand Trunk, two trains and 1400 passengers; Michigan Central two trains and 1300 passengers.

While the gate receipts are increasing, the World's Fair officials say that the average amount of money spent by each visitor is 20 per cent. less than it was during the first three months of the Fair. They account for this in two ways—First they say it is due to the scarcity of money and hard times; then there is a change in the class of people now coming. At the opening of the Fair the visitors were mainly from large cities, now they are from rural districts.

Never before has there been such a rush for admission at the gates as today. Every surface car arriving after 7:30 was jammed with Fair visitors, and all along the line trains filled with passengers were waiting for foot room on the car platform. Car after car ran by having neither seats nor standing room. Premature economy on the part of the department of admission was then made apparent. Gate keepers had been discharged in bunches for a week or more, and the force was not half adequate to handle the crowds that impatiently waited to be admitted; one whole section having only one gate in use. People were forced to wait their turn in single file, and during the forenoon rush there were 2000 people in line at each entrance. At other gates it was the same. The elevated road, Illinois Central and other lines to the Fair all did an unusually large business.

The West Point cadets will arrive tomorrow to visit the Fair. They will parade in the grounds and the management will lend a hand in the procession. The cadets will be escorted to camping grounds in front of the government building by a battalion of state militia under command of Brigade General Whelan and several companies of troops now in the grounds. It is proposed to have a ball in honor of the cadets in the New York state building next Tuesday night. Army and navy officers and society men have the arrangements in hand.

Delaware and West Virginia will have a joint day at Festival Hall on the 23rd. The governors of both states will preside, and addresses will be made by senators and congressmen of the two states. In the evening at 8 o'clock, there will be a reunion at the respective state buildings. Austria will have a day to-morrow, being the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph I., which will be celebrated in a fitting manner. Informal exercises will take place in the Austrian section of the Manufacturers' building at 12:30, and at 1 o'clock a formal programme of music and speeches will be given in Festival Hall. The paid attendance at the Fair yesterday was 110,587.

World's Fair Indebtedness.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—To-day the enormous indebtedness incurred in the building and maintenance of the World's Fair was reduced by nearly half a million dollars, as a result of the action of the local directorate some weeks ago ordering the payment of ten per cent. of the entire debt to-day. Bonds to the amount of $4,500,000 were issued last fall, about two and a half million being taken by the local banks, one million by the railroads and the remainder by residents of the city. The largely increased attendance of the past week has encouraged the management and restored confidence among holders of the securities, and it now seems probable that after liquidating the bonds there will be a considerable balance left for the stockholders, who at one time had almost given up hope of receiving anything in return for their subscriptions.

Cholera at Antwerp.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, received a cablegram from Antwerp this morning stating that since last advices six new cases of cholera had developed, five of which proved fatal. Emigrants, the dispatch says, will now be isolated in selected hotels for five days and guarded by watchmen. The steamer Penland will be used as a floating hotel and medical assistance employed when necessary.

AN UNFAVORABLE VOTE.

Public Meeting Decides Adversely on the Water Works Proposition.

SOME WARM PERSONAL REFERENCES

The Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. is Damaging Elk Lake—Joseph Hunter on the Gridiron With Robert Ward and Hon. A. N. Richards as Inquisitors.

There was ample food for reflection for the citizen who has Victoria's interests at heart in the discussion at the public meeting at the city hall last evening. It was called to discuss the proposal of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. that the city pay $200,000 for a half interest in the concern, but it branched off to the Victoria and Sidney railway and charges of a most serious nature were made against the builders of the line. They were charged with encroaching not only upon the city's reserve at Elk Lake, but with planning to build across an arm of the lake in a manner which would contaminate the water. The representative business men and citizens of the city were present and the matter was threshed out in an animated discussion filled with personal references. The mayor was directed to take steps to prevent the scheme from being carried out. The meeting unanimously pronounced against the partnership matter with the Esquimalt Water Works Co.

The meeting was very well attended for a "public meeting." The "single tax" contingent were the first on the ground. They distributed the last number of the local organ all over the hall, but were not heard from in the speaking to any extent.

Single Tax West moved at 8 o'clock that Mayor Robert Beaven be called to the chair. The motion was carried and his worship took the chair. In so doing he briefly explained the object of the meeting and read the communications from the company to the city, which have already been published. He submitted a map showing the relative positions of Thetis Lake and Goldstream to Victoria.

Hon. A. N. Richards wanted to know how the company had expended so much money, what their income was, and how far the city could go for water.

The mayor replied that the company's income for the year ending in June was $7960, and that the city could go 20 miles outside of the limits for water.

Mr. Robert Ward suggested that some members of the water company be called upon to explain fully their proposition.

Mr. Lubbe came forward and said that the proposition was simply as had been stated. The city was asked to subscribe for 2000 shares at $100 apiece. The city would share alike in profits and losses. He offered to answer any question that might be asked.

Mr. Ward asked how it was proposed to constitute the board. There were to be six directors; who was to be the chairman? Would the company name the chairman?

Mr. Lubbe said that could be covered in the by-laws. The details were hardly thought of yet.

Mr. Richards asked why the company wanted to sell to the city, and if they were not paying.

Mr. Lubbe replied that they were paying well, but must bring the water in from Thetis Lake to supply the higher levels, and if the city ever needed water it could be supplied. Their own supply would only require a 16-inch main, while to furnish water to the whole of the city it would take a 24-inch main. If they were to enter into an arrangement with the city the former main would be useless. The proposed line with a 24-inch main would cost $234,000. In answer to a question from Senator Macdonald he said if the city once connected with Goldstream Elk Lake would be cut off without a doubt. He would suggest that the 16-inch main be pulled up and used for distribution purposes. Then the 16-inch main from Elk Lake could be used in supplying manufacturing concerns. However, it was not for him to say what the city should do.

Ex-Mayor Carey wanted to know if that plan were to be carried out where were the bondholders to look, and Mr. Lubbe said to the distribution system, he supposed. In answer to a question from Senator Macdonald Mr. Lubbe said they would use the pipes now down in the city. To the same gentleman he said the company could not listen to a proposition to take the interest on $200,000 at 4 per cent. from the city. In further explanation of his proposition Mr. Lubbe said that the idea first occurred to him when he as manager was confronted with the necessity for the 16-inch main. He called upon Mayor Beaven and discussed it with him. He then saw the stockholders and at first they all opposed it, but later they all agreed to it. The company to them was not a speculation but an investment. He did not know if the city had the right to take water from Goldstream, he replied, in answer to a query from the audience. The company paid a six per cent. dividend last year, but for the first five years it had not paid. Mr. Ward asked for the expenses of last year, and Mr. Lubbe said they were $1795. He read from the statement the income and expenses for every year of the existence of the company.

Mayor Beaven here explained that when Mr. Lubbe first discussed the matter with him he had said that he believed the city should own its own waterworks, and that he believed the city would buy all or none of the plant (cheers). If the scheme were accepted and carried out, however, the company's by-laws would have to be altered and a number of details settled and arranged. As to Mr. Lubbe's discussions with him he wanted to say that he (Lubbe) had been very frank and truthful about them.

Senator Macdonald asked if the mayor or council had any plan to suggest. The mayor replied no, as the last time the council called the ratepayers together it was to discuss by-laws which the council had already passed and there had been objections raised. Here they had decided to hear the ratepayers first.

Mr. Ward said the matter might have been taken up at first and disposed of by the council on its merits. The mayor and council were elected to consider just such questions. However, it gave a good opportunity for discussion. Still he held to his first stand that there was nothing in the proposition and the council should have disposed of it on its merits. The city had looked upon the waterworks as the principal asset, and really it was its most important asset. The water supply was not as good as it might be but still they were as well off as last year, and he believed if the ratepayers were called together immediately and asked to vote they would decide sewerage the most important question. It was paramount to all others and had been treated in a very slovenly manner. It needed, too, to be taken in hand before it developed into a very serious question. He believed the sewerage loan by-laws had been brought forward to be defeated. He had not considered the question very much but one point in connection with it was the expenditure of $200,000. Now there was a disposition among citizens generally to treat these great financial questions with indifference. If that indifference continued the good people would some day wake up to find themselves in serious difficulty. Already this year the city had borrowed nearly $250,000. Referring to the city's financial statement, on the compilation of which he complimented the mayor and council, he said the city was paying out "dead horse" to the extent of $30,000 to $40,000 on unproductive loans. The ratepayers had been grossly deceived in regard to the Victoria & Sidney railway. The company's application for aid had been granted readily, but the people never imagined that they would have to meet the first payment of $9000 interest. That they were now doing and paying it out of the ordinary revenue. Now before incurring any more liability it would be well to sit down and consider, for the day of reckoning was surely coming. Another "dead horse" was the public market. The sum of $100,000 had been expended there. The present time was very inopportune and to protect her credit Victoria had better keep out of the financial market. He was opposed to the idea and would advise the council to not even spend any money in advertising the by-law.

Mr. Richards said he did not believe there was watershed enough at Elk lake to supply the city. In wet seasons as in the past few years it was all right, but in an ordinary dry season they would have no water. The city was branching out and growing too. However, the city should own all or none of any plant or system. He was opposed heartily to any partnership plan. They would quarrel in such a concern. He related the experience of Vancouver, where through the aid of the legislature the companies tied the city up so badly that it had to buy. If there is any water to be had the city should secure it. If not, permission should be gotten from the legislature to purchase and then if a price could not be agreed upon they could arbitrate the question. A corporation would seek to shorten the supply all the time and make money while the city would seek to furnish as much water at as low a cost as possible. He wanted sole ownership and no partnership.

Ex-Mayor Carey, the next speaker, started the interesting part of the discussion. He said that while they were discussing Goldstream they might talk a little on their own affairs. The Victoria & Sidney railway was running across an arm of Elk Lake and the mayor and water commissioner had allowed the company to do so. The company also proposed to run a line across in front of the dam. That would contaminate the water and render Elk lake useless. Water enough ran into Elk lake to supply every city between here and New York. (Laughter.) Referring to the railway matter he wanted to know what the mayor was doing. He gave him credit for what he had done in the legislature but here was something that demanded action. There was not water enough in Goldstream to fill a three-inch pipe in summer. (Laughter.) True there were lakes above Goldstream, but they had no springs in them. Elk lake did have a spring in it and several of them. He was opposed to the Goldstream scheme. Elk lake would furnish plenty of water but the mayor should put his foot on the railway company and prevent the destruction of the water.

Questioned by Mayor Beaven Mr. Carey denied that he had said that the mayor had given permission to the railway company. He said that he had said that Mr. Gray, engineer of the line, had applied for permission and contemplated building the line.

In answer to a question from Senator Macdonald the mayor said the council had not granted any such permission. The corporation had no power to give it.

Alex. Wilson said the city should not lose one moment in stopping the company. It was an outrage. (Cheers.) As Mr. Carey had said the oil from the car wheels and the dirt from the cars would all reach the lake. Every citizen should rise to his feet and make his protest. It meant an epidemic if the water were contaminated as it surely would be. He reviewed the early history of the waterworks question and said there had been nothing but continual tinkering. The city's investment had never paid. The service away out to Mount Baker hotel looked like wire pulling. He said people were going up on the heights and demanding service. The question would always be troublesome. However, he had heard no complaint about water. There was a splendid piece of work at Goldstream, the water was clean, and the supply was good, but what was the use of it? The city had not asked for it. Mr. Lubbe was honest and frank and put the proposition very well but the city was not seeking anything from the company. The Elk lake supply was good and sufficient to meet all needs, but the lake had been neglected. He did not believe the policy of the city was aggressive enough. He believed the question should have been taken up and settled by the council. As to the outrage which the railway company was perpetrating the mayor would attend to that.

Senator Macdonald asked if there was anyone who could give information as to the supply of water at Elk lake. The mayor replied that that matter was all under the direct charge of the water commissioner and he was not present. Mr. Richards said that if he remembered rightly the old arbitrators had reported that the water shed was insufficient.

Mayor Beaven said that he would act immediately in the investigation of the trespass of the railway company. In answer to a question from a crowd he said that Mr. Priest, the man in charge of the waterworks, had reported Elk lake water purer this year than in five years.

Mr. Ward suggested that the chair put the proposition yes or no to the meeting and just as that was being done Ald. Bragg got the floor. He defended the action of the council on the waterworks and every other proposition. He did not believe the ratepayers should give an answer on the proposition before them then. The water commissioner should go into the whole question and give an expert opinion.

Joseph Hunter was the next speaker. He said he was a shareholder in the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and as such did not have anything to say for or against the proposition, but he wished, as one of those interested in the Victoria & Sidney railway, to say a word about the building of the railway across an arm of Beaver lake. The water commissioner had been consulted about this and had done his duty honestly and well in raising the grade of the track so that, if at any time it was necessary to raise the present dam, the railway track would be high enough to be out of the way. The question of filth getting into the water from the trains had also been considered, and at the suggestion of the water commissioner an arrangement had been made by which the bridge or trestle would be covered with a floor of tongue and groove so that no filth could possibly get in.

Mr. Carey asked if they were not crossing in front of the dam, and Mr. Hunter denied that they were. The latter quibbled a little by taking out his watch and saying it was ten minutes to ten o'clock, for which he was hissed. He said they were not grading on Tuesday, but he had not been out that day.

Mr. Carey charged that they were at work grading yesterday and wanted to know how Mr. Hunter could enter into such an arrangement with the water commissioner without the mayor knowing it. Mr. Hunter replied that Mayor Beaven could take his own part.

Mr. Carey charged that the course of the railway had been altered since the plans were filed. They should have done that openly and faced the music.

Mr. Ward asked Mr. Hunter what interest he had in the Victoria & Sidney.

Mr. Hunter declined to answer any such question, saying that Mr. Ward would consider it a piece of impertinence if he asked anything about the Temple building.

Mr. Ward replied that all he wanted to know was who had instructed him to come here and back up the Sidney railway.

Mr. Hunter indignantly answered that that was an impertinent question he would not answer.

Mr. Wilson ridiculed the idea of building a trestle which would keep filth out of the water. It would be impossible.

Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., said the matter of polluting the waters of Elk Lake should be rectified and rectified at once. The railway should not be allowed to run along the banks. It should be diverted, for epidemics could be and had been caused in just that way. He believed, however, that the meeting was a year and a half late. It should have been held when the legislature of 1892 was in session. The city had certain rights at Goldstream which should have been followed up. However, with care Elk Lake would furnish all the water needed. The filter beds should receive attention, and the speaker believed by going further up to the centre of the lake purer water would be had. There would, however, be water enough in the lake to supply 50,000 people.

Ald. Miller said the calling of the public meeting was a little stroke of satire on the council. The citizens were to show that wrangling council how to dispatch business. The citizens were there to discuss a proposition, which had been all but lost sight of. The speaker then called attention to a dairy on the shores of the lake, the filth from which washed into the water. The meeting strained at a gnat but swallowed a whole dairy.

Alex. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Wear, that the mayor take immediate steps to prevent the Sidney railway from crossing any portion of Elk Lake or running along the side of the same or any portion of the corporation's lands likely to be submerged at any future time by the raising of the dam. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mayor Beaven said that he wished to remind all present of the fact that the company had the right to expropriate lands and however much he might be in sympathy with the sentiment of the resolution he might be powerless. He promised at the request of Senator Macdonald to have the water commissioner look after the dairy.

After a little unimportant discussion the proposition from the Esquimalt Water Works Co. was voted down almost unanimously.

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American Opinions.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Herman Liebes, of the North American Commercial Company, arrived to-day from Paris, where he has been attending the sessions of the Behring Sea Commission. Speaking of the decision of this tribunal, Mr. Liebes said:—"In that decision we got just what belonged to us, nothing more and nothing less. Our rights have been preserved, and those of England have not been infringed upon. We have the seals and England dyes the skins. Hence her profits would be the same as though her sealers were allowed to take the seals on the Pribyloff Islands for which protection has not been secured. The prohibition of the use of firearms in the killing of the animals, however, is equally as valuable as that placing a zone of sixty miles around the islands."

Leon Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial Company, had not studied the decision closely; but he thought the best thing about it was the prohibition of the use of firearms. He thought, however, that more seals would be killed in the open ocean than anywhere else. It would keep our navy busy, he thought, to keep the poachers off.

A Real Castle in the Air.

Mr. Tobiansky, the engineer, is starting a company for the introduction of a novel feature at the Antwerp exhibition, which is to be held next year. It is to consist of a raft, with an area of about 20 square yards, and constructed of bamboo rods and steel and aluminium tubing, on which a palatial restaurant is to be erected, and the whole suspended in midair at an altitude of 500 yards by means of captive balloons. An ingenious combination of anchor cables will hold this "aerial castle" in position, and effectively prevent any oscillation even in the strongest gale. Two smaller captive balloons, each to carry eight or ten persons, will serve to convey visitors to this floating island and back again to terra firma. Each of the larger balloons is fitted with a silk tube, through which, by means of an automatic arrangement, a fresh supply of gas is obtained when required. Electric lamps of intense brilliancy are fitted to the raft for the purpose of lighting the exhibition grounds. The entire fabric can be brought down to the ground in ten minutes by means of steam winches.—Le Patinote.

Mrs Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre from her 10th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

Milk Granules

Is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

STAMINAL

Is a valuable food and tonic for the warm weather.

It Supplies

The vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

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Is the virtues of Prime Beef in a concentrated and easily-digested form.

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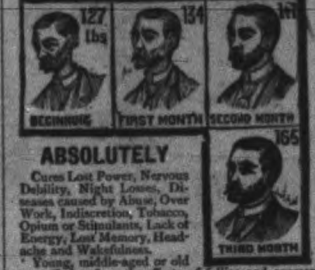

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VICTORIA B. C

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $35,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,394.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday of September next, application will be made to the Board that the temporary permission granted on the 20th June last by the Mayor, under the authority of section 221 of the Municipal Act, 1892, for the transfer from William McHugh to William O'Connor of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 1 of section 204 of the aforesaid act, to William McHugh, for the premises known as the Victoria Hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Douglas and Fort streets, in the city of Victoria, may be ratified and extended, and that the said license may be transferred to William O'Connor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1893, at the city of Victoria.

WM. MCHUGH.

a4-1m

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.

Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.

Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

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No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
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No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
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The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

SITUATED IN VICTORIA CITY.

I am instructed by the assignees of the Estate of A. J. Smith, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be named by the assignees, at the Saleroom, 40 Yates Street, all his Valuable Real Estate.

Particulars and descriptions of the property will be given in a few days.

W. R. CLARKE,
jy31 Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

Under Instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, I will sell on the premises

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—BY—

PUBLIC AUCTION

—ON—

FRIDAY, AUG. 18,

AT ELEVEN A. M.

Household Furniture,

Carpets, Curtains, Chestnut Horse "Cruiser," a thoroughly good horse, well broken; Brown Leather Harness, brass mountings; Wagonette, Two Milch Cows, One 15 ft. Skiff, Sails, Oars, etc., Fishing Rods, etc.

At the same time and Place, by order of Captain Behnsen,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mattresses, 150 Chickens, Roses, Chrysanthemums, etc.

At 12 o'clock noon, at same place, by order of Captain Ogilvie,

Furniture, Etc.,

One 2-year-old Martello Colt; One three-year-old Bryan O'Lynn; One four-year-old Thoroughbred Mare; Two English Dog Carts, Harness, Saddle, also

The Floating Boat House, 30x40.
One Large (24 ft.) Boat,
One Row (17 ft.) Boat,
One American Lawn Mower.

TERMS CASH—On receipt of bills, with immediate delivery.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
au15 Auctioneer.

Survey of English Lakes.

We learn from the Geographical Journal that, during the latter part of June and the early part of July, Dr. H. R. Mill has been engaged in making a systematic bathymetrical survey of the larger lakes of Cumberland and Lancashire. The cost was defrayed by a grant from the council of the Royal Geographical society. The soundings made were designed, not for the purpose of a navigational survey, but in order to delineate the general configuration of the various lake basins. Soundings were accordingly made at close intervals along a series of lines crossing the lake at right angles to its axis, and never more than half a mile apart. The tranverse sections were connected by oblique sections, along which the soundings were more widely spaced, and in addition longitudinal sections were made whenever it was practicable to do so. On Derwentwater over 800 soundings were required to define the contour-lines of each 25 feet of depth, but in the other lakes a smaller number was usually found sufficient. In Derwentwater the greatest depth found was 72 feet, but the surface of the lake was much below its usual level, being lower, probably, than has ever previously been recorded. Bassenthwaite lake, though simpler in configuration, was found to have about the same maximum depth. Ullswater, the largest lake in England except Windermere, was found to have a maximum depth of 208 feet, but it is quite possible that deeper soundings might be obtained. This lake was remarkably interesting on account of its division into a series of deep basins separated from each other by wide bars, from the most pronounced of which a rocky islet rises, showing the characteristic marks of ice-erosion very clearly. Coniston lake is simpler, being practically one straight, deep trough, the deepest part of which is at least 184 feet below the surface. Wastwater, the last of the lakes to be sounded, was similar in configuration, though of much greater depth, an area one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide being deeper than 250 feet. The flatness of the floor of this depression may be judged by the fact that 258 feet was the greatest depth found in it. Samples of the deposit from different parts of each lake were secured, and will be examined by a specialist. Temperature observations were also made, and a number of interesting facts connected with the penetration of solar heat in the deep water discovered. It is probable that a similar survey of Windermere will be undertaken in the beginning of September, and possibly some of the remaining smaller lakes may also be sounded.—London Times.

OPIUM IN INDIA.

Observations Upon the Use of the Drug and its Results.

Mr. Jehanghir, who has been for years employed in the opium department, Bombay, left for England last Saturday and carried with him a printed volume of some eighty pages of his own compilation which sums up the results of his experience and information, and which the anti-opium party in England will do well to meditate upon. The book consists in the main of the personal testimony of nearly one-half of the total number of regular opium smokers in Bombay. According to the theory of the anti-opium party 99 per cent. of these should have been degraded and worthless, their natural appetite destroyed, their digestive organs deranged, their circulation impeded, the quality of their blood vitiated, their respiration obstructed, their spirits depressed, their nervous system weakened and exhausted, and their body emaciated to a mere framework of bones. With the body killed and the will power weakened, the affections, thoughts and desires of these 99 out of every 100 are, on this authority, corrupted, and the ruin of the whole man made complete. There are other not less confident charges made by this strangely reckless party into which we need not now enter, since they have been a hundred times disproved; but as for the opium smoker himself, Mr. Jehanghir has collected a volume of testimony, any single case from which is worth a wagonload of the reckless and unscrupulous stuff as that to which anti-opiumites are not ashamed to put their names. The book furnishes a record of statements of these opium users—statements taken in opium shops, taken at random, without any premeditated idea of selecting evidence. What the men said was taken down by an expert shorthand writer in the presence of reputable witnesses. The opium users were in almost every case strong, healthy, cheerful men, doing in most instances a hard day's work nearly every day of their lives, and free from the malarial ailments so common in the squalid and filthier parts of the native town. Several of them averred that opium had saved them from falling a victim to a far worse thing—unhappily too prevalent in the land of the anti-opiumite—alcohol. It was within the experience of many of those who gave their testimony that opium acted as a prophylactic in dysentery, cholera, rheumatism, enlarged spleen and other distressing complaints. The climate, food and manner of life make the use of opium beneficial to Indian people; a moderate consumption is not at all harmful, but the contrary. Opium is not intoxicating, and any statements made to that effect show the ignorance of those making them. The immediate influence of taking opium is soothing. The majority of opiumists known to the writer were married and had children, thereby disproving the theory that opium of necessity causes sterility.

Turning to criminal statistics and lunatic asylums, during the past eight years there has been no case of criminal offence or admission into asylums originating from the abuse of opium, and, adds the writer, this could not be said about those who take alcohol. The medical gentleman who went the rounds of the opium shops in company with Mr. Jehanghir, who examined the habitues of these much-abused places, give their testimony as to the condition of the smokers, and aver that in many cases the use of the drug was positively beneficial.

The opinion of the two police superintendents is worth recording. In one's perience of 22 years he says "he cannot call to mind a single case in which opium was the origin of any criminal offence committed, and also contradicts the often-repeated statement that the attendants in these places are young women. In several cases he has seen women serving, but they were all above the age of 50." The other superintendent adds "that he would rather the frequenters of liquor shops took to opium instead of intoxicating drinks, as he never had any trouble with an opium eater." The testimony offered by the smokers themselves is overwhelming as to the good effects of opium on their individual selves. Most of them appear to have to have taken to the drug as a pain-killer, and all assert that it had the effect for which it was taken. The following is a specimen of two picked at random from the crowd: Enait Ally, a fine, handsome old man in splendid condition, said: "I am 75 years of age and was born at Lucknow. I have smoked opium as a luxury for the last 50 years. I smoke two annas' (6 cents) worth daily. My eyesight is good, and so is my general health. I have two children. I always advise my friends to take opium, for if taken in small quantities it does one a lot of good." Gooladas Laloobhai, a smart, good-looking man, said: "I come from Ahmedabad and am 27 years of age. I have smoked opium as a luxury for the past five years. When I go to my native country I stop taking it. For the first two or three days I miss it, but after that the desire leaves me." Mahomed Ismail, well-preserved for his years, said: "I was born in Hydrabad and am 70 years of age. I am a coffee seller and work eight hours a day. I have taken opium for the last 40 years. I take it as a luxury. I have two children and am quite well and happy." Mr. Jehanghir grows quite eloquent in his book as to the superiority of opium as a stimulant over alcohol. Be that as it may, he has decidedly made out a very strong case against the wholesale denunciations of the drug.

While Mr. Jehanghir has been at work among the opium smokers themselves, Sir George Birdwood has been dealing with the ethical aspect of the opium question, and in his introduction to the "First Letter Book of the East India Company" he shows, though the point hardly needed further insistance, that the story that the British government introduced the opium trade into India is as untrue as all the rest of the anti-opium story. The state monopoly of opium was organized throughout Hindoostan and Central India by the Mogul emperors of Delhi, and we merely inherited it from them as one of the sources of revenue. Warren Hastings was no more responsible for it than he was for the Brahman supremacy. It was not, in short, until 1796 that the East India company commenced their first regular exports of the drug, and one of their first acts was to discontinue the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal. So far as China is concerned, the use of the poppy plant was known as early as the eighth century, A. D. Indeed, it has probably been immemorially known to them, for as far back as the eleventh century it was noted as being "found everywhere." Moreover, in 1523 the more "careful manufacturer of opium" was the subject of official instructions, and it was not until 1800 that the importation of the foreign drug in China was altogether forbidden. Not this measure nor any other had any effect upon the smoking of the drug nor upon its local cultivation, and at the present time China actually grows nearly four times more opium than she imports. "Indian opium," says Sir G. Birdwood, "is, as it has always been, the luxury of the rich in China, just as champagne is in Europe and America, the only difference between them being that while the daily use of champagne or other wines and spirits, malt liquors, etc., may prove deleterious, the smoking of the pure extract of Indian monopoly opium can, in itself, never be injurious to health, not even when indulged in, so far as the time and money wasted on it are concerned, to so-called excess." Fifteen years' experience of opium smokers in this country convinces Sir George, in short, that the healthiest populations of Western India are those distinguished for their so-called excessive use of opium. He has never once met with a single native suffering or who had ever suffered from the habitual use of opium; he has never known (apart from accidental or wilful causes) a single instance of death or of injury to health from this cause, and has never met with anyone who, in his own experience, had ever met with such a case. It is his conviction, based upon personal experience, and upon authority which cannot be gainsaid, that in India as in China the native population is nowhere so robust, industrious and thriving as in the principal opium producing and opium consuming provinces of the empire." Opium, in brief, he describes as one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the people of the tropics; and not simply as a soothing adjunct to the digestion of a vegetarian diet, such as that used by the Hindoos, and a prophylactic against malaria, through its specific action on the perspiration, the only secretion it stimulates; but above all, because its use, like that of tea, coffee and tobacco, anticipates and allays the natural thirst of mankind for alcoholic stimulants, which certainly cannot be safely indulged in by the emotional people of Southern Asia and Africa, except with the greatest circumspection and carefulness. Holding that the habitual consumption of the drug is conducive to the health, wealth and happiness of the people of the tropics, Sir George would freely throw the manufacture of it open to private enterprise and put it into direct competition with ardent spirits, and in thirty years the country would be practically left untaxed. This powerful testimony, coming simultaneously with Mr. Jehanghir's remarkable and valuable volume on the subject, should not be without weighty influence upon the intelligent public opinion in England. But the book possesses quite unique value, insomuch that it deals not with argument or opinion, but with the actual personal history of the votaries of the drug, related in their own words and accompanied by a collection of photographs of opium consumers, which constitute even still more powerful testimony.—Indian Times.

The Venetian Peasantry.

Sir Dominic Colnaghi, in his latest report on labor in Italy, refers in connection with the establishment of rural banks, to the condition of the peasantry of Padua, Venice and Vicenza. The farms are divided into two classes termed campagne and chiusure. The tenants of the campagne are entitled massariotto. Their farms are from 16 to 74 acres in extent. The chiusure have a smaller area, from about one-fifth to eight acres. The tenants are termed Chusuranti. The tenancy is mixed, part of the rent is paid in cash, part in kind, and some of the products, such as the grapes and mulberry leaves, are divided on the metayer system. The contadini, or peasants, till the farms with the assistance of their families, and employ little if any hired labor. The tenancy is annual but is rarely cancelled. Should a family decrease in number and be unable, in consequence, to cultivate their farm, an exchange is made with a more numerous household, and the first migrate to a smaller holding. These exchanges are often made at the request of the peasants themselves. After the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy, and down to 1800, the times were prosperous, and the prices and rent of land increased. Then came the agricultural crisis. Many of the small farmers were compelled to sell their cattle to pay their rent, the rate of which was too high to enable them to realize a profit, and the rents have not yet fallen to the level of the agricultural products. The peasantry are fed from the produce of their farms, but all extras are provided by accessory industries, such as the raising of stock, which still forms one of their principal resources, pig and poultry breeding, etc. These undertakings require a certain amount of capital, which the peasants, in general, do not possess. The funds are therefore supplied by money lenders, who are known under the name of seraffi in the lower Vicentino. The money lenders sometimes belong to the middle classes, but are often peasants who have made a little money and who prefer an easy life to continual hard work. The interest on the money lent amounts frequently to 100 per cent, and is occasionally higher, as, for instances, on the advances of Indian corn, of which enough is generally not grown on the farms to last throughout the year. The quantity advanced has to be repaid in kind, and has often to be bought at high rates, so that, at times, the interest amounts to 200 per cent. Goose breeding is a long established industry. The peasant receives from the money lender an advance of £2 for the purchase of 50 goslings. When, in the course of five or six months the geese are fattened the peasant farmer, in addition to the repayment of the loan in cash, gives the money lender one fat goose, worth 4s., out of every ten, or at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. If any geese die during the fattening the loss is born by the peasant. The peasants, notwithstanding the high rates of interest they have to pay to the money lenders, generally contrive to make some profit.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your

Blank Books.

A large assortment extra bound at moderate prices. J. Johnston & Co.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler Bros.

Cheapest Boarding House

IN TOWN.

Rock Bay Hotel

NEW HOUSE.
NEW FURNITURE.

Best Accommodation for the Least Money.

Single Room.... And Board **$5 A WEEK**

Bar will be run in the same manner as St. George's Hotel. Beer, 5 cents a schooner; 10 cents a pot.

BEN. CARTER,
jy31-1m Proprietor.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms, acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city; railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
jy29-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon, of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate upon the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in said city.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1893.
a4-1m EDWARD LEGG.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

RIGBY

Porous Waterproof Garments

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
ARE INDISPENSABLE.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Stations	No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays	Miles from Wellington
Victoria	Ar. 12:35 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	78
Russell's	" 12:30	" 7:56	77
Esquimalt	" 12:10	" 7:45	74
Goldstream	" 11:45 A M	" 7:28	68
Summit Siding	" 11:10	" 6:59	58
Shawnigan Lake	" 10:50	" 6:37	53
Cobble Hill	" 10:40	" 6:27	47
McPherson's	" 10:27	" 6:15	43
Koksilah	" 10:17	" 6:05	40
Duncan's	" 10:12	" 6:00	38
Somenos	" 10:08	" 5:50	35
Chemainus	" 9:38	" 5:32	28
Oyster Bay Sid'g	" 9:15	" 5:15	19
Nanaimo	De 8:54 / Ar 8:35	" 4:42	6
Wellington	De 8:10	De. 4:30	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Stations	Miles from Victoria	No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays
Victoria		De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M
Russell's	1	" 8:04	" 3:04
Esquimalt	4	" 8:14	" 3:16
Goldstream	11	" 8:20	" 3:35
Summit Siding	22	" 9:14	" 4:05
Shawnigan Lake	28	" 9:34	" 4:27
Cobble Hill	31	" 9:41	" 4:37
McPherson's	35	" 9:47	" 4:49
Koksilah	38	" 10:07	" 4:59
Duncan's	40	" 10:12	" 5:04
Somenos	43	" 10:22	" 5:12
Chemainus	48	" 10:45	" 5:32
Oyster Bay Sid'g	59	" 11:00	" 5:49
Nanaimo	73	Ar. 11:50 / De. 11:50	" 6:22
Wellington	78	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:34

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

SHORT LINE EAST AND WEST

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago and the East save one night of travel via this route.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East.

The only trans-continental line running Buffet cars, containing bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. RATTRAY, General Agent,
Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
Walla Walla - - - Aug. 17

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 8 Third street, Victoria.

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED		Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 Knots.		S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1111

8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	[illegible] pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	61	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, 121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1196 Pacific Ave., Washington Block, Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.............................Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..............Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdes Island every alternate Thursday at.........................7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.................Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..............Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, August 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda........ Thursday, 14th Sept., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

no2

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FASTEST TIME

AND

CHEAPEST RATES

To CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST.

Palatial Sleeping and Dining Cars and Magnificent Tourist Cars on all trains.

LOWEST THROUGH RATES made TO EUROPE, via Montreal, Boston, New York, by all steamship lines on the Atlantic.

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN S. S. LINE.

S. S. MIOWERA leaves on Sept. 16th for Honolulu and Australia. Monthly sailings hereafter.

CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE.

Empress of Japan, due Aug. 15, leave Aug. 28
" China, " Sept. 5, " Sept. 17
" India, " " 26, " Oct. 12

For further information apply at C. P. R. Office, Cor. Government and Fort Streets.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass Agent, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc., (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad treet and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 21.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 134. jul3

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, Grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale sep2-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Tuesday in each month, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy24 O. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy8 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 125, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, Sojourning companions cordially invited.
1-19 R. LADGLEY, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PEMBERTON,
oct7 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adolphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
93½ Douglas Street.

Notice to Builders.
Having decided to close out my stock of builders' hardware and put in a larger stock of stoves and house furnishing goods I will make a great reduction in prices. See prices below.
Steel cut nails per keg as follows:
3d, $4.25; 4d, $3.85; 5d, $3.65; 6d, $3.50; 10d, $3.45; 12d, $3.40; 20d, $3.40; 30d, $3.35; 40d, $3.30; 50d, $3.30. 12in. lawn mowers, $4.90; 20in. Disston saws, $1.75; locks worth $15 per dozen now $10. Balance of stock in this line to be closed out at prices like these.
Terms cash.
W. H. PERRY,
a5-2w 42 Johnson Street.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting in Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Greaves of my interest in the license issued to Harry Hince and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the "American Hotel" situate upon the south side of Yates street in the City of Victoria.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1893.
a7-1m ROBERT DUDGEON.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one without my written order. This notice is intended merely as a renewal of a similar notice first published April 29th, 1889.
F. J. BITTANCOURT.
Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island, B. C.
a14-1w

AMUSEMENTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP
Lacrosse Match
VANCOUVER
vs
VICTORIA,
At CALEDONIA PARK, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.
Also 100 YARDS FOOT RACE
For a gold medal, between D. A. Smith, of Vancouver, and C. Blain of Victoria.
LACROSSE BALL THROWING CONTEST
For a trophy presented by Pennock & Lowe.
Sports Begin 2.30.

Delsarte
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MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to act as cook in a small household. Apply 51 Langley street. a16tf

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LOST—A Masonic charm; pearl keystone with inscription; of no use to any one but the owner. R. L. Salmon, who will reward any one returning it aug16-2t

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Active agents everywhere to take orders for "SILKA'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED." A magnificent collection of copyrighted Photographs of Buildings, Scenes, Exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition, splendidly described. Authorized by the official management. One oblong volume. Books on credit. Freight paid. Canadian agents in the field are clearing from $4 to $45 daily. Drop everything else and handle this book. You will make money fast. Finely illustrated circulars and terms free. Outfit and 50 photographs, only $1. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. a18-10t

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FOR SALE—Iron grey horse, 5 years old; $55, worth $75, capital express horse; also brown pony, harness and cart, very quiet, suitable for lady, $85. E. Weiss, 10 Bank of B. C. Building. a15-5t

WANTED—Respectable girl to assist in housework; little washing. Hours, 7 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Wages, $10 per month. Apply 120 Beteville st., James Bay. a14-3t

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TO LET—Whole or part of furnished house to let near sea and car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co, P. O. box, 625, City. a3-1m

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TO LET—The dining room of a central hotel, having a good permanent and transient trade. An excellent opportunity for persons of experience having moderate means. Suitable for a married couple or a lady with grown up daughters. For particulars address H. B., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain; choice small farm, 30 acres on South Saanich Road; improved. Good hard finished dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings; good land; orchard of 100 trees; price $3,500, $1,000 cash, balance on time for two years at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government St. a3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms near sea and car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Metchosin; 12 miles from Victoria; 50 acres; 10 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, chicken house and barn, etc. Cheap at $500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy24-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1 1-2 storey log house and four stables; near McPherson's Station. Cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—5 roomed house off Saanich road, only $7. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

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Removal Office.
DR H. D. LEITCH
Office: Williams Block,
Opposite Driard; Telephone 230.
Residence: 129 Quadra St. Telephone 181.

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John Paul Matthews and Grace Jones, both of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, carrying on business as grocers under the name, style and firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., have by deed dated and executed on the 15th day of August, 1893, assigned all their real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to Michael Baker and David R. Ker, both of the said city of Victoria, Feed Merchants, for the benefit of their creditors.

All persons having claims against the said John Paul Matthews and Grace Jones are required to send them in to the said assignees on before the 9th day of September, 1893, with full particulars in writing signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignees shall have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of August, 1893.

RELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignees.
Aug.10-10t.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

NO PARTNERSHIP.

There was no "uncertain sound" at the public meeting last night. The citizens of Victoria, as there represented, will have nothing to do with the proposal of co-partnership in the water business. We agree with Senator Macdonald, who said that a good deal of important information—facts as to the supply of water at Elk lake and the possible requirements of the city in the next few years—was wanted to help those present to vote intelligently on the company's offer, but very few data either about Elk lake or Goldstream, were submitted. The question was decided in almost every ratepayer's mind before he went to the city hall—he was opposed to partnership, it mattered not how advantageous to the city the terms might appear to be on the surface. The people were right. An alliance of public and private interests, in the manner proposed, would inevitably work out disastrously to the former. The company, no matter how virtuous or well-disposed, would be forced into municipal politics, and eventually would become a sort of "boss," or "machine." The people saw the position at a glance and promptly and unequivocally rejected the offer.

THE LATE MR. MACKENZIE.

Probably because they could find nothing better to do, some of the Conservative newspapers have lately been reviving and revamping the old falsehood that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was driven from the leadership of the Liberal party, and that his health and spirit were broken down in consequence. This rather childish resurrection of a story that has frequently been proved untrue has led the London Advertiser to administer the following dignified but stinging rebuke to its Conservative contemporaries:

There is a reply to this vicious attack, and it is simply that it is not true, as Hon. Edward Blake, Mr. Mackenzie's successor, unanswerably proved on the floor of parliament.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie retired from the leadership of his own free will and accord, and that he announced to the House of Commons, and now that he is in his grave it would only be common discretion on the part of both friend and foe, to accept his word on that point, and cease all squabbling on the subject.

Unfortunately for itself the Montreal Herald has formulated an explantion of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's retirement that is unfounded, and calculated to give pain to Mr. Mackenzie's legion of friends. It says that when Mr. Mackenzie retired he was physically and mentally incapable of continuing leader. Physically used up Mr. Mackenzie undoubtedly was. He worked far too hard in the service of his country, so anxious was he that everything should be done decently and in order. Mentally worried he must have been, for his opponents treated him most shamefully.

They charged him with being a thief and in league with thieves.

They accused him of acting as agent of a band of robbers of the Indians.

They charged him with having raised large sums as a corruption fund from government timber licensees.

They accused him of being implicated in an oil swindle.

They charged him with plotting to rob the public purse for the benefit of his brothers.

Indeed, there was scarcely a crime in the calendar that was not laid to the charge of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie at one time or another during the campaign that preceded the defeat of his government in 1878. It was a campaign of calumny, and no disclaimer on the part of Mr. Mackenzie or his friends had any effect on the slanderers.

On a keen-minded, scrupulously honest man like Mr. Mackenzie—even his opponents give him that character now that he is in his grave—the persistent charges of rascality of the worst character naturally had a very bad effect. The mental worry undoubtedly caused physical weakness, for we all know how soon injury to the mind reacts on the body and vice versa.

Despite all this, however, Mr. Mackenzie never was mentally incapable for public duty. Even after paralysis had attacked his body, and when he found it hard to articulate his thoughts, the aged statesman gave his friends many indications that his mental faculties were as clear and unimpaired as when he was able to take an active part in the management of public affairs. This we are in a position to state as a fact that cannot be gainsaid, and for this reason we are sorry to find our Montreal contemporary expressing itself in a manner that the evidence does not warrant, to the great delight of the men who were Mr. Mackenzie's most bitter enemies so long as he was able to thwart their designs on the public purse.

A STUPID METHOD.

The Single Tax, a monthly paper issued in this city, and one that might be read with profit by our councillors and legislators, refers to the eminently stupid method of selling lands for taxes in vogue in this city, which it characterizes as a robbery. The best feature about the "robbery" is that it seldom does the "robber" any good. Says the Single Tax:

"The mode of auction is different to that of movable things. If taxes to an amount of say $50, including expenses, are to be recovered, the land is put up, not to the highest bidder, but to the one who will take the smallest portion of land for the sum required. At a former sale a strip of land one inch wide of a lot on Government street was taken. Many people wondered why anybody should wish to buy a strip of land so narrow; but the secret was that the purchaser hoped, by paying in future the taxes of the other part of the lot, to become entitled to a tax title." * * * It would be preferable that the city should take possession of the land of delinquent taxpayers, hold it a few years for the original owners, and then expropriate it for the benefit of the corporation."

Most people will agree with this. The system is, perhaps, a relic of colonial days, when Sir James was monarch of all he surveyed. It matters little, however, where the custom came from—it is not advisable to continue it; and we sincerely trust that City Treasurer Kent will not again be called upon to prepare a tax title for a piece of land 120 feet long by one-eighth of an inch wide.

The Calgary Tribune complains of the action taken by the Dominion Government in compelling the people of its town to furnish a site for the postoffice building erected there. It seems that some citizens of Calgary were obliged to purchase a site at a cost of $6250 before the government would consent to build, although money for the building had already been voted by parliament, and the paper asks:

Was this a fair deal? Was it equitable treatment? We venture to say that in other parts of the Dominion private individuals are not called upon to contribute in this way to the erection of government buildings; then why are they in Calgary alone? What makes the matter look still more unfair is that the government have received an immense sum of money by the sale of lots in the Calgary townsite—a thing unknown in the eastern provinces—and should, for this reason alone, be above demanding or accepting a contribution towards a public building, the erection of which was demanded by the pressure of public business and the requirements of the government service.

The Tribune seems to forget that the government wants money to throw away on such jobs as the building of the Lachine Canal bridge at Montreal. How could it pay two prices for work like that if it did not effect economies in other directions?

It is quite natural that the Rev. Mr. Arden should resent the foolish attacks which Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley sees fit to make on Mr. Gladstone. However, he should keep in mind the fact that Mr. Phillips-Wolley's diatribes are so weak, inane and altogether foolish that they carry their own reply. The gentleman, in fact, is not quite capable of originating the opinions he expresses so elegantly; he only reflects—at very long range—the bitterness of the Tory Press.

Mr. Liebes, of the North American Commercial Co., which at present holds the lease of the sealing privileges in Behring Sea, very graphically summed up the effect of the award when he said: "We have the seals and England dyes the skins." It is quite likely that if all the influences back of those regulations could be summed up, the solicitude of the English furriers for the preservation of the seal herds might be found not the least potent. During the discussion of the question some English papers—notably the London Spectator—contended as strongly as any American could that pelagic sealing meant the extermination of the seals, and therefore the loss of business to the English fur-handlers. It would be impossible to estimate how far this sort of talk influenced the arbitrators in making the regulations so very stringent and so unjust to Canadian sealers.

Timely Loss of Temper.

There is no art in the world so important and so difficult to acquire as the one of losing temper at the proper time. In fact, it might also be said that with this gift in perfection and no other stock in trade whatever—such as wealth, good looks, business ability, etc.—a man could hardly fail to win success in the world, while without it all the other things will profit him nothing. The man who never loses his temper at all is the most miserable of wretches. His inferiors presume upon his good-nature and fail in their duty towards him; his equals impose upon him from dawn to dark, and his superiors never omit to give him the snubbings which his mental attitude seems to invite. He is almost as uncomfortable as the person of almost opposite character who cannot ask his neighbor in the omnibus to pass a fare without laying the foundation of a life-long antagonism. Of course, the kind of lost temper I refer to is not the anger so perfectly at home in the bosom of fools, but the righteous wrath which is in reality a fine sense of justice carried out in action.—Kate Field's Washington.

MR. GLADSTONE.

To the Editor: It is time that some one raised his voice in protest against the vicious, not to say unmanly, abuse contained in Mr. Phillipps Wolley's letters to the Colonist directed against one whom so many millions all over the world love and revere. It is true that Mr. Gladstone's moral and political personality rises high above the petty and vulgar rudeness of his opponents; but for all that I for one of his devoted adherents will not see him reviled and maligned without a "fling back." One certainly was astonished to read in Mr. Phillipps-Wolley's first letter approval of the conduct of the snobocracy at the reception at the Imperial Institute. If I invite a party of friends to dinner and one of them is grossly insulted by the others before my face, I would write them off my list of acquaintances as ill-mannered and ill-educated cads. And here we have an assembly of the gentlemen of England, forsooth, shouting insulting epithets at the premier of the empire, the Queen's trusted minister and the Prince of Wales' guest. In a second letter we heard how exemplary was the conduct of "the mob" during the wedding of the Duke of York. Let your readers compare the behavior of these two classes and let us see who are the gentlemen.

Yet it is because Mr. Gladstone declines to be made a tool of by the selfish, scheming habitues of clubdom, whose lives are a curse to themselves and all with whom they come in contact that he is "wicked," "deformed," "a wreck," and everything bad! And a Brummagem ex-mayor, who would never have emerged from the council-chamber had not Mr. Gladstone good-humoredly taken him by the hand on the advice of Sir Charles Dilke, is extolled to the skies. No, Mr. Gladstone's sin is that he is a Christian and carries his Christianity into his legislation. This is not likely to suit the tastes of "the gentlemen of England" or meet the approval of a gilded chamber full of peers, both spiritual and temporal, who, with a few honorable exceptions, have no Christ-like democratic sympathies.

W. H. P. ARDEN,
St. Mark's Church.
August 17th.

FAIR AND TRAMWAY.

To the Editor: A great deal has been said and written lately about the fair, and in connection therewith the tramway service has come in for a large share of abuse. Whether this was deserved or not it is not within my province to say, but a great deal could be said for and against both.

In the case of the former, holding the fair too early was purely experimental, and I believe myself would have panned out all right if the season had been as early as we have been accustomed to for a number of years; but unfortunately the spring and summer have been fully from four to five weeks later than usual, and that, as you are aware, means a great deal for just as the fair was being held all the farmers were busy making hay while the sun shone.

I know for a certainty that a great many farmers on the island would have been present with their exhibits had the season been earlier. However, as there is no use in crying over spilt milk, and as the directors of the fair are not infallible, but are like most other people, let us give them credit for doing their best.

Now a few words about the tramway company. I am aware comment and fault-finding are all right at times, but chronic fault-finding becomes, as you know, tiresome. True, the tramway service might be better, but digging at Mr. Higgins, its manager, I am afraid won't improve matters, for I am satisfied none would be more pleased to see the service a success than he. But Mr. Higgins is a politician, and, strange to say, as far as Victoria is concerned, not a popular one. Why this should be so is a mystery, for he certainly has done much for Victoria, and a great deal more than some who were more able. But still the hard fact remains he is not popular. Higgins is a good man and an able one. He is a man I admire, if only for his independence, but for all that he is not a manager of men, and to run the tramway successfully there must be discipline, and this Mr. Higgins, I am afraid, has never acquired himself. But before concluding this I will say Mr. Higgins and the late James Fell deserve great credit, the one for his enterprise and the other for the interest he took in having the tramway started in Victoria.

INTERESTED.
Victoria, Aug. 17th.

"A HOLE THROUGH THE EARTH."

To the Editor: In your issue of a late date you copy a paragraph from the St. Louis Republican, headed as above.

Now, would not both you and your contemporary be surprised to hear that the iron ball dropped, as supposed, into the hole, instead of falling into the earth's centre and stopping there, would pass through that centre at a velocity of nearly five miles a second and rise to the opposite side of the earth, the other end of the hole, before stopping?

JOHN PHILLIPS.

The Russians Have a Washday, Too.

The Russian ships with their washing out, Thursday morning, were a sight for gods and men. Tier above tier, the whole length of the ships from the tip of the bowsprit clear astern, hung jackets, towels, blankets and every conceivable thing that is usable on a ship and washable. Stockings appeared to be few, doubtless for the reason that Russian sailors—like other sailors, for that matter—seldom wear them. The sight of this prodigious washing was a good answer to some of the stories which we hear about the habits of the Russians in the matter of personal cleanliness. The ships have been the object of admiration all the week. The writer heard an amusing remark by one of a group of ladies. One of them appeared to have seen the ships before, when the flowing tide had held their noses up stream. Now the tide was ebbing, and they had swung around the other way. The ladies were looking about for the warships. "Oh," I see them now," the lady exclaimed who was serving as a guide to the others, looking straight at their sterns; "you can tell them by their round fronts!" One of the others looked at the little half-deck at the stern of the Donskoi, and remarked: "How nice to have a piazza in front! I never saw a ship before that had one!"—Boston Transcript.

Books and Their Ages.

A young man writes from St. Joseph, Mo., to a dealer in this city that he is offering for sale, through the stress of hard times, a very rare book, presumably the "oldest book in America." The volume is printed in Dutch, is in perfect condition, and was published more than 200 years ago. The present owner, whose letter proclaims his illiteracy, believes that he has a veritable treasure. He will be terribly shocked when he discovers that his treasure is worth in the market not more than 85.

Age alone gives value to but very few books. Yet the average person has an idea that if a book was printed long ago it must necessarily be valuable. And, what is curious, different people differ as to the dates that constitute a book old. There are those who fancy that a volume printed 100 years ago must be esteemed very old, very rare and very valuable. Others will show you with pride a Hudibras printed we will say in 1720, or a Bible printed 200 years ago; and these volumes are cherished because of their antiquity! A very worthy lady living in Massachusetts recently exhibited with an elaborate flourish a volume of sermons bearing the date of 1785—a volume she revered, loved and treasured because of its age; a few moments later she gave up to the writer, without any hesitancy, a charming little 1827 reprint of the New England primer.

Age only gives value to comparatively few books. Hundreds of volumes printed in the seventeenth century are to be had at our second-hand shops at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents apiece, and the average vellum of 350 years ago is worth 80 per cent. less in the market today than is one of Hawthorne's or Whittier's cunning little first editions printed between 1838 and 1842. Going over an English catalogue a few days ago we made a note of the prices of items bearing dates from 1490 to 1510, and we found that the sixteen volumes offered for sale could be had for $5.92, about 35 cents apiece. Last winter here in Chicago a twenty-four-volume edition of Melanethon, printed at Amsterdam in 1669, was sold to the Armour Institute Library for $5. By actual weight and measurement (for they were monstrous folios in double-thick vellum) they were cheaper than coal by the ton or wood by the cord.—Eugene Field.

Rotted Off by Beer.

This is not a temperance treatise, but it has a bit of fact in it that the total abstainer may show to the beer drinker, whenever occasion offers. The attention of the New York hospital surgeons has been called to the big number of bartenders that have lost several fingers on both hands within the past few years. The first case was that of a Bowery concert hall. Three of the fingers of his right hand and two of his left were rotted away when he called at Bellevue one day and begged the doctors to explain the reason. He said that his duty was to draw beer for the thousands who visit the gardens nightly. The man was in perfect health otherwise, and it took the young doctors quite a time to arrive at any conclusion. But they did finally, and it nearly took the beer man's breath away when they did.

"Your fingers have been rotted off," they said, "by the beer which you have handled."

Other cases of a similar nature came rapidly after this one, and today the physicians estimate there is an army of employees of saloons whose fingers are being ruined by the same cause. The acid and resin in the beer are said to be responsible.

The head bartender of a well known down-town saloon says he knows a number of cases where beer drawers have, in addition to losing several of the fingers of both hands, lost the use of both members. "Beer will rot iron, I believe," he added. "I know, and every bartender knows, that it is impossible to keep a good pair of shoes behind the bar. Beer will rot leather almost as rapidly as acid will eat into iron. If I were a temperance orator I'd ask what must beer do to men's stomachs if it eats away men's fingers and their shoe leather. I'm here to sell it, but I won't drink it, not much."—New York Mail and Express.

New Palace in Russia.

Plans are being made for the construction of a new palace for the Czar, large enough to contain the imperial family and the whole court suite, at Bellskaya Pushta, in the province of Grodno. The site chosen is in the midst of the great forest of Pushta, enabling the emperor to enjoy the greatest retirement combined with the pleasures of the chase. The cost of the palace will be about three million pounds. The emperor already passes a considerable portion of the year away from St. Petersburg, and the cabinet conceived the idea of a new palace in the forests of Grodno in order to have their hands free for even another month or two. The expense of building the palace is borne by the finance department which is represented as having so much money that it does not know what to do with it. The emperor is consequently delighted on both sides—firstly, at the brilliant state of the treasury, and secondly at the present of a new palace. The stroke is a clever one, and if it succeeds to the end will fortify the already strong position of the first semblance of a cabinet Russia has seen for some time—a cabinet whose formation and growth must be watched with much interest by political students.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.
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The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION OPENED

Reviewing the Work of the Year Which Has Just Closed.

BUSINESS OF THE MORNING SESSION

There Are Not as Many Delegates Present as Were Last Year—Financial Situation Has Hampered the Work—Future Prospects Are Good.

The 10th annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific Northwest opened this morning at 9:30. Although there were delegates present from 10 associations, distributed through three states on the other side and British Columbia, and an enthusiastic start was made with the work, there was a falling off in the attendance compared with last year noted, and it was gleaned from what was said and reported that financial matters had in a way hampered and curtailed the work. However, what is lacking in that direction is made up in a general spirit to carry the work through every obstacle to success. There were probably 40 delegates and 100 visitors in the hall when proceedings opened with a prayer and song service led by Noel H. Jacks, secretary at Portland. J. A. Dummett, travelling secretary, called the meeting to order in the absence of H. Allen Shorey of Portland, president of the last convention. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, A. M. Muir of Vancouver; vice presidents, A. G. Brydone-Jacks of New Westminster and A. Caldwell of New Whatcom; secretaries, John Baikie, Portland; W. H. Wilcox, Tacoma, and Colvin W. Stewart, Whitworth College, Sumner, Washington.

Then followed the reading of short written reports from the ten associations. The principal feature of these reports was the scarcity of funds. However, withall there was a spirit to go ahead and encouragement to be found in future prospects. Reports from districts were then received as follows: District No. 1, F. W. Teague, Victoria, chairman; district No. 2, A. V. Belle, Seattle, chairman; district No. 3, L. N. Gross, Portland, chairman.

Under the head of suggestions on district work by visitors from the east Mr. C. J. Hicks of New York, international secretary, Sec. Ober of Omaha and Prof. W. H. Williams of Wisconsin spoke. All three made very interesting talks, and a variety of valuable suggestions founded on past experience in larger fields thrown out for the benefit of the local workers.

At noon time a collation was served to the delegates at Temperance Hall, the ladies of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches being in charge. There was a large attendance at the dinner and a very pleasant time was had. The delegates were all introduced, made at home and a substantial welcome to Victoria extended. A number of talks all in a happy vein were made by different ones around the board.

The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock with Bible reading and the programme for the rest of the day is to be as follows: 2:45—"College Association Work in the Pacific Northwest," with report of second college conference, Prof. W. H. Lee, chairman of the committee on college work, Albany, Ore. Greetings from the college workers in the east, Prof. W. H. Williams, University of Wisconsin. 3:30—"Volunteer Work, the Strength of Our Associations; How Can We Promote its Efficiency?" Frank W. Ober, general secretary, Omaha, Nebraska. 4—"Possibilities for Development in Work for Boys," John Boyd, Victoria, followed by discussion. 4:45—Question drawer, in charge of the international secretary, Clarence J. Hicks, New York city. The paper by Mr. Boyd and the question drawer were looked forward to with pleasure by those present. At 7:30 o'clock this evening there will be a social at the rooms of the association, and with an excellent programme arranged and other amusements promised all will enjoy themselves.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows:

9:30—Bible reading, John H. Elliott. 10—"The Physical Department as a Factor in Association Work," Noel H. Jacks, general secretary, Portland, Ore., followed by discussion. 11—Conference on Bible study and classes; four ten-minute papers, followed by a ten-minute discussion. (a) "How to Prepare a Bible Lesson," John H. Elliott; (b) "Bible Study for Personal Growth, or the Secretary and His Bible," Prof. W. H. Williams, University of Wisconsin; (c) "Courses of Study for Bible Classes Which Have Been Found Useful," Frank W. Ober; (d) "How Can We Make Our Bible Training Classes More Productive of Personal Work," George Carter, general secretary, Seattle. 12—Another big collation by the ladies from the Methodist churches. Note—Delegates are requested to eat a light breakfast; music; more speeches; royal time.

Afternoon—2—Bible reading, Prof. W. H. Williams, University of Wisconsin. 2:45—"What Ought to be the Scope of Our Educational Work?" Frederick B. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3:15—Question drawer, in charge of John H. Elliott. 3:30—Parlor conferences. I. For directors and business men, F. H. Worlock, Esq. (a) "How Far are the Directors Responsible for the Business Management of the Association?" John Bain, Portland, Ore.; (b) "How to Create and Maintain a Financial Constituency," L. J. Coleman, Seattle, Wash.; (c) "Responsibility of the Directors for the Spiritual Work of the Association—Obstacles—Encouragements," W. S. Hampson, Victoria. II. For delegates who are interested in committee work, local and district, L. Goodacre, Esq. (a) "The Selection and Training of Committeemen," E. W. Frenre, general secretary, Nanaimo; (b) "The Claims of District Work Upon the Local Associations," W. S. Terry, Victoria; (c) Conversation; questions on the past year's experiences in committee work, conducted by Joseph H. Wetherbee, general secretary, Salem, Ore. III. For pastors and general secretaries; Mrs. Williams. (a) "How Can Pastors, if They Desire it, Make Themselves Felt as Helpers of the Association?" Rev. E. Robson, Victoria; (b) "The Association as an Agency in Developing Young Men as Workers in the Church," M. M. Meyers, general secretary, Tacoma, Wash.; (c) Conversation; the mutual relationship of pastors and general secretaries. Note—The ladies interested in the auxiliary work will have, during the day, their first annual convention of the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the Pacific Northwest. A special programme will be arranged for the occasion.

Evening, St. Andrew's Presbyterian church 7:30 Song service, 7:45, Brief reports in writing from parlor conferences. 8—"The Work of the Pacific Northwest for the Past Year," E. C. Frost, chairman, John W. Gwilt, treasurer; James A. Dummett, travelling secretary. 8:30—Address, "Young Men for the New Era," Rev. Dean Richmond Babitt, D. D., rector Trinity Episcopal church, Tacoma, Wash.

At Russell & McDonald's

Bargains in dress goods and velveteens.

National Business College.

47 Government street, Victoria, B. C. Best methods taught in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Day and night school. Circulars free.

Worth While.

It will be worth your while to peruse George R. Jackson & Co.'s ad on the first page, but it will now be worth your while to call and see the fine suits they are making for $20 up, and trousers from $6 up.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen will be held at the City Hall tomorrow evening. There is a lot of business on the clerk's file to be dealt with. Ald. Baker's notices will also be brought up.

Chinese Peddlars.

Police Magistrate Macrae was on the bench at the police court all day hearing the evidence in the cases in which Chinese peddlers are charged with refusing to pay a license. No decision was arrived at in any of the cases.

St. Andrew's Church.

The authorities of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are looking about for a new pastor to occupy the pulpit after the 6th proximo. It is stated that already some leading eastern divines are likely to come west to visit Victoria.

False Alarm.

The fire department was called out this morning by a mistake. A gentleman living on Rae street telephoned that the hydrant on that street was broken. The firemen understood the gentleman to say that there was a fire and the whole department turned out.

Off for Australia.

The steamship Miowera, of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, departed for Honolulu and Australia this afternoon. She took a large number of passengers and a heavy freight. Amongst the cargo was a lot of Sound freight brought over by the Kingston a few evenings ago.

For California.

The steamer Walla Walla, Capt. Wallace, sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: Fred Young and wife, D. O. Roblin and wife, R. Davis and wife, F. G. Dexter, Mrs. Waldeck, Mrs. R. Horton, Miss R. Horton, Miss L. McGibbon, Mrs. Stanley, F. Freer, wife and child, A. S. Netherby, L. Archer, D. J. Edwards, John Smith, F. B. Livingston, L. J. Thompson, W. C. Codbett, R. P. Jones, W. P. Hammett, George Liebes, Mrs. T. Howard, Mrs. Cassebon and George Hackett.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS

Victoria Schooners Ainoka and Minnie Taken by the Bear.

CLAIMED THEY BROKE THE RULES

Laid Down by the Anglo-Russian Agreement—Schooner Viva Brought the News to the City—Two Unknown American Vessels Arrested.

The Victoria sealing schooners Ainoka and Minnie have been seized by the Russians for alleged infractions of the Anglo-Russian agreement for the establishment of a protective zone of 30 miles around the Copper Island. The foregoing news was brought to the city this morning by the sealing schooner Viva, Captain Anderson, from her cruise in Japanese waters. Two American sealers, the names unknown, were also taken in charge by the Russians and will keep the Canadians company in their misery. The papers of the Ainoka and Minnie were taken from them and in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty were ordered to proceed to Yokohama to go before the British consul or an admiralty court for trial. That they will obey is not believed by the crew of the Viva, who expect to see them run home to Victoria. The seizure of the Minnie is said to be unwarranted and Captain Anderson says it can be shown to the satisfaction of any reasonable person that she broke no regulation. As to the Ainoka the particulars of her seizure are not known.

The schooner Viva entered the harbor at 11:30 and at noon was at anchor off the custom house. Captain Anderson was soon ashore and giving his information to sealing men along Wharf street. Said he, in speaking about the case, "The seizures were made the last week in July. I myself saw the Minnie taken. A Russian cutter came out from the Islands and boarded her. I was about five miles farther off and plainly saw the transaction. My reckoning for that day showed me to be 50 miles off shore, but the next day when we fell in with the Minnie they said the captain of the cutter had claimed he had only come out 22 miles from the land. My chronometer agreed with the Minnie's and taking the time given to her by the cutter I worked with it and my own coming home. I found it thirty miles out. The same night the Minnie was taken we ourselves narrowly escaped being overhauled. We put out the lights and lowered our sails, and the cutter passed about 1000 yards astern of us. The papers of the Minnie were taken from her and she was directed to proceed to Yokohama. Whether she will go there is another story. I know the Minnie was 45 miles off the land, for she was not over five mile inside of me, and I am sure of my location. I heard of the seizure of the Ainoka on board of the South Bend, which I boarded. I was also on the Agnes Macdonald and a number of others and picked up the information about the capture of the American schooners. Their names I did not hear. I fear that other seizures will be made if the Russians claim jurisdiction outside of the thirty-mile limit agreed upon by the two nations. They are all cruising about just outside of the limit.

"None of the vessels had done anything around the islands up to the time I had left. The weather had been terribly rough and the seals were not over plentiful. In fact, the catches were about the same as that with which the schooners left for the other side. I expect a number of them home shortly. My schooner took about 1,500 skins, nearly all of which I shipped home some time since on the schooner May Belle."

Capt. Anderson has been in consultation with Collector Milne this afternoon and will probably make a few statements under oath on the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the schooner Minnie. There will also be an official report on the whole transaction forwarded to Ottawa.

The schooner Ainoko was owned by Capt. Grant and had a catch of about 1,400 skins. She was reported lost this summer when the Mary Blum went to pieces on Cape St. Elias. She is a first-class schooner, and with her outfit easily worth $10,000. The Minnie was owned by Victor Jacobson. She is a good boat, worth probably the same money. She had a fair catch of sealskins.

THE ARBITRATION.

Total Number of Seizures Made in Behring Sea Since 1886.

The result of the arbitration and the conditions prescribed by the arbitrators are still the sole topic of conversation among the sealing men. There seems to be a disposition to await the receipt of the full text of the decision before expressing any further opinion or deciding upon any plan of action for the future. The fact that no mention has been made of restrictions on the islands where the rookeries are situated has caused considerable surprise. Speaking on that point W. A. Ward, of the firm of Robert Ward & Co., said: "I am certain that the fur company has been restricted in some way or other, or that the matter was at least dealt with by the arbitrators. The reports received so far have not been very full, and I think we will have reason to change some of the ideas which we now hold. At all events, it will be for us to reserve our opinions until we know just what we are talking about." Mr. Ward expresses the opinion of a number of those interested in the trade.

"The total number of seizures made since 1886," said Mr. Munsie this morning, "is eighteen. My schooner, the Carolina, was, by the way, the first vessel ever seized in the sea. The total amount of indemnity for all the schooners seized would not be over $500,000. There is another point in connection with the arbitration which has not been settled as far as I have seen, and it is this: It was agreed that the arbitrators should determine the number of seals the pelagic sealers could have killed in the sea in 1891, 1892 and 1893 without injury to seal life in general, and the sealers were to be indemnified if it were allowed that they could have killed seals there without injury to the herds. Now, on that point I have heard nothing."

BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of the Council—Various Subjects Under Discussion.

The council of the board of trade met at 11 a.m. to-day, primarily to discuss with Captain Irving and others the question of cold storage for the Australian trade, which is expected to follow the establishment of the new steamship line. There were present: President Flummerfelt in the chair, Messrs. Renouf, Ker, Prior, Hall, Marvin, Gray, Worlock, Cannon, Helsterman, Templeman, Irving and Rithet.

The question of freight rates to the Mainland, introduced at a former meeting by Mr. Gus Leiser, was brought to the attention of Captain Irving and the informal discussion ensued.

Mr. Rithet thought the rate was so low now that it could not be reduced. All freight was handled twice.

Captain Irving said they paid 35 cents a ton to handle freight each time, or 70 cents for the trip, and in some cases they only get $1 for carrying it. A reduction in such a case would mean an actual loss to his company.

Mr. Ker pointed out that Vancouver got a dollar a ton better on flour from Winnipeg than Victoria.

The rate charged on Nanaimo and northern route was also discussed, and while it was pointed out that the Messrs. Dunsmuir stood in their own light in not reducing the rate per ton to Nanaimo to $1.50 as the trade was undoubtedly leaving Victoria.

The matter of rates was allowed to drop without any action being taken.

Wharfage and cartage charges, which are considered by merchants who purchase from Victoria to be very vexatious, it was claimed by Messrs. Irving and Rithet, were not greater than in other places on the coast.

The proposition to establish a cold storage warehouse, was informally debated, the opinion of Messrs. Irving, Rithet and others being that a capital of not less than $60,000 or $100,000 would be necessary to establish the plant and control a trade to make the business profitable. It was a question yet to be solved, if Australian mutton could be sold in Victoria at a profit; and especially at this time of business depression, it was thought by the gentlemen named, great difficulty would be encountered in procuring the necessary capital. After a general talk, the question was dropped without any definite line of policy being marked out and after the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

"Hunting for Gold."

Major Downie, the veteran prospector, has arrived from California with the advance copies of his book, entitled "Hunting for Gold." It is a history of the major's experiences among the mines of California, British Columbia, Alaska and Mexico, extending over nearly fifty years. The book is well printed and contains many handsome engravings. It is undoubtedly the most interesting and instructive book that has been written about mining on the Pacific coast.

Of all the "49ers" not one, perhaps, has had a more varied experience or been more the sport of fortune than Major Downie, who is now laying this record of his adventure life before the public. From poverty to wealth and back to poverty again—such has been his journey, like thousands of others who have devoted their lives to the fascinating pursuit of the yellow metal. Major Downie is personally known to a multitude of people on the Pacific coast, who will be eager to read his book without any recommendation other than their acquaintance with its author. To all those who have not the advantage of acquaintance with the veteran it should be necessary only to say that his story is of unusual fascination for even a pioneer miner to have to tell. His description of the romantic gold-seeking days of 1849 in California follows a great many other such descriptions, nevertheless it has its new points of interest. Yuba creek and Downieville and other scenes of the major's early labors are set before the reader in a most interesting fashion. British Columbians will naturally take still greater interest in that part of the story which relates to their own province. Major Downie spent much time in exploring portions of British Columbia and Alaska in his quest for gold, and was instrumental in adding to the stock of knowledge of this northern country. The record of his hardships and adventures will be of interest not only to those who indulge in thoughts of gold, but to the many who are fascinated by the stories of pioneers' wanderings. The concluding chapter deals with the major's expedition to Panama in prosecution of his favorite pursuit. The book is written in a simple but graphic style, and should at once find favor with the reading public.

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

There are a few small changes in farm produce to note this week, as far as prices go, but as far as the general condition of the trade is concerned, there is but little new. The situation locally remains the same as last reported. Fruit and vegetables enjoy a splendid demand just now, and fair prices rule. Below are retail quotations of to-day:

Salem	$ 5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 00@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	32 00@35 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
New Potatoes, per bag	1 50@2 00
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	2@3 1-2
Cauliflowers, per doz	1 25
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35@40
Imported eggs	25
Butter, Island roll, (3 lbs)	60@70
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	20@25
Hams, American, per lb	20@25
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	20@25
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef, per lb	10@18
Sides, per lb	8@11
Mutton, per lb	12@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@18
Chickens, per pair	1 75@2 00
Turkeys, per lb	20
Geese, per lb	20
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Salt), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@6
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples, per lb	5@6
" (Nfld), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside), per doz	25@30
" (Australian)	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	25@40
" (Australian)	25@30
Bananas, per doz	20@30
Rhubarb, per lb	05
Apricots, per lb	10
Tomatoes, per lb	6@8
Peaches, per lb	8@12
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Plums, per lb	7@12
Water melons	40@75
Musk melons	05

At Russell & McDonald's

24-inch velveteens in black or colors, 50c. per yd.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

An Easy Job.

A. B. Erskine's store at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, was entered last night by a back window and some money and a number of pairs of shoes were stolen. The safe was left open in the evening so the burglars had no trouble in cleaning that out.

Ledingham Improving.

George Ledingham, whose horse slipped while he was on his way to a fire yesterday, is recovering. The horse slipped on a tramway rail and Mr. Ledingham was thrown off, his head striking on the rail. It was thought last evening that the injuries were fatal.

The Dog Poisoned.

An Irish setter dog, valued at $100, the property of W. G. Stevenson, was poisoned last night near Mr. Stevenson's home, corner of Carr and Ritner streets. Mr. Stevenson does not believe the poison was intended for his dog, but it did its deadly work just the same.

16 CASES

New Fall Goods

PURCHASED BY MR. C. SPENCER.

Particulars To-Morrow.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, September,
Wednesday, 26, 27, 28, 29,
Thursday, 1893.
Friday,

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition-Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 10, Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Aquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE, General Secretary.
T. J. TRAPP, President R. A. & I. Society.
D. S. CURTIS, Mayor, Chairman Celebration Committee.

NOTICE.

The 68th drawing for an appropriation by the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order,
D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 10, 1893-td.

Spectacle Wearers

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

White, Flaky Biscuit,
Fine Pastry,
Dainty Cake,

Are brought to
Greater Perfection by using

Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder.

Where Pure, Wholesome Food is required, only Dr. Price's Baking Powder should be used.

MEN THEY WILL NOT MARRY.

The Harlem Y. W. C. A. Discusses an Important Question.

New York Sun: The ears of the Harlem young men burned last night. Of course there was a woman in the case; there were a hundred of them, in fact. They met in the rooms of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, and told each other frankly and forcibly just what they should expect of the young men who should aspire to the honor of their hands and hearts.

The meeting had been announced as an occasion for a "practical talk" on "The Man I Will Not Marry." The attendance was large, and there was an air of subdued expectancy, in spite of the apparent unconcern with which the young ladies trilled such airs as "My Bonnie" and "Seeing Nellie Home."

Miss McElroy presided over the meeting. "We are going to have a practical talk to-night," she said to the crowd of girls around her. "It is to be on a subject in which all of us are interested—very much interested."

Subdued giggles greeted this remark.

"We are going," proceeded the speaker, "to talk about a man. I'll tell you a definition I heard of a good leader of a practical talk. It is a person who doesn't know anything about what is talked of. That's the reason I'm the leader of this meeting. The rest of you must do the talking.

"Now, what we want to find out is what you don't want in the man you marry. But, see here! Some of you are married already. I guess we won't let the married ones into the discussion until the end. Then they can come in with all the worldly wisdom they have gained through experience. Now, then, some one tell what she doesn't want in a man."

A solemn pause followed this appeal. No one volunteered a remark, although there was a good deal of sly whispering and giggling in the corners.

"Do you mean to say?" asked Miss McElroy, reproachfully, "that you think that any man you meet on the street is good enough for you?"

There was a loud murmur of dissent. Finally one young woman said timidly that she didn't want her hypothetical husband to be intemperate. Everybody looked admiringly at the courageous young woman, and after some slight urging they all came out strongly on her side. They were sure that they never, never could be happy with a man who was intemperate.

"Well, I don't want my husband to be ill-tempered," said one pretty girl, blushing up to the roots of her curly hair.

"That's right," responded Miss McElroy. "Some more of you girls who have something on your hands which you are hiding under your gloves, speak up." Whereupon the young woman blushed more violently than ever.

"How are you going to know that he is ill-tempered?" asked some one, in a pessimistic tone.

"Ask his sisters," suggested her neighbor, with a knowing air.

"What if he's an only child?" demanded the blushing wearer of gloves.

"Oh, I guess you're thinking of some one in particular," said a mischievous friend.

"Watch the way he treats his mother. That'll show!" said another with a worldly wise air.

"Oh, pshaw! Half of 'em live in hall bedrooms, and you don't know where their mothers are."

And so they finally gave up deciding how they were to discover the ill-temper which the ardent wooer so successfully conceals, but they were unanimous that they didn't want it.

By this time the girls were getting fairly into the spirit of the thing, and they proceeded to sweep all selfish men under the ban they had just placed on their intemperate and ill-natured brethren. Then one of the married women could no longer restrain herself.

"I don't know how the rest of you feel," she declared, "but I for one don't want my husband to smoke!"

It would have done the soul of mankind good to hear the chorus of remonstrance.

"Oh, let 'em smoke! It puts them in good humor!" cried half a dozen at once, and finally Miss McElroy took a vote, but the anti-smokers seemed to have a majority.

Just then the sound of a drum was heard on a neighboring street, and up spoke one emphatic young woman:

"I dont want a man who's always parading the streets," she said.

"I don't know about that," said the young person of the gloves and the blushes, who had subsided for some time." There are plenty of nice fellows in the regiments." And then everybody shouted. When order was restored a timid looking girl suggested that it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a husband who would support the family. Other timid looking girls agreed to this.

"I'll tell you a secret," said Miss McElroy. "I know a certain young man whom you all know, too. He has, in fact, been right here in these rooms, and any one would call him a polished young man. Well, he has taken a fancy, it appears, to a young lady who is in one of the great dry goods stores down town, and what do you think he told a friend of his? Why, that this young lady is a good business woman, and that she could support herself anyway, so that he wouldn't have to work any harder than he does now. What do you think of that?"

Evidently her listeners thought very badly of it, for they sniffed with great scorn, and said "Humph!" in a tone which would have taken all the life out of that young man if he had heard it.

When Miss McElroy asked all who did not want to support themselves after they were married to raise their hands, they all put up both hands at once.

Youth was also put forward as an objection, and one young woman told of a match she knew between "a little girl of 18 and a little boy of 20."

Jealousy, but they didn't seem to agree exactly about the green-eyed monster. Some of them didn't want their married life to smack of it in the least. Others said they didn't believe in "insane jealousy, you know," but they thought a little would be rather agreeable.

As for slang, if the Harlem young men could have heard these keen young women telling each other that "it is just to such little things you find a man out," they would have opened their eyes in astonishment.

About this time a very nice young woman said that she thought it was rather late to suggest that a young man ought to be a Christian, but it was better late than never. Then everybody said that she, too, wanted her husband to be a Christian.

Tey were all loking solemn over the last requirement when a bombshell was exploded by a young woman who announced that she did not want a handsome husband. The declaration was rather startling, but it was unexpectedly supported from all sides.

"Handsome men are always conceited."

"And selfish!"

"And they flirt!"

And so it was agreed that a man who was not ugly but was just good-looking enough to escape ugliness was the most satisfactory. Also it was decided that a man who was addicted to clubs and late hours away from home is not cut on the approved pattern.

Miss McElroy asked if they had ever seen men with all the delightful attributes they had enumerated. Oh, yes. Well, why hadn't they married them?

"Because the man I know is 60 years old and already married," said one.

"Because I don't love him," said two or three others.

"Then you want to love the man you marry?"

How they did say "Yes."

Last of all they said that stupidity wouldn't do. The man must be clever.

"Oh, my! what a paragon!" exclaimed one girl, at the end of the discussion. "He'd never look at us! I reckon we better discuss now the kind of wife we want to be."

Old Gold is Scarce.

Old gold is in great demand. It is bought by the refiners for mechanical purposes and is paid for in spot cash of the greenback variety. Old gold is very rich, not only in monetary value but in strange and interesting suggestions. Most of it is in the shape of dilapidated jewelry. A worn band of gold comes in. It was once a wedding ring and must have been held as precious beyond all price by the bride who wore it during her honeymoon. In after years it was worn and worn till it was almost worn away. It must have meltedat many times in value.

The ring does not say whether its owner is happy or not. The link of gold may have bound together a loving husband and wife, or it may have connected a widow with heaven, or with the coldness of steel it may have held her like a galley slave chained to a companion that she hated. The ring tells none of these things. It is old-fashioned and worn, and that shows that it has seen long service. Perhaps it was worn by strangers, being superseded by another wedding ring, or perhaps, it was a precious family heirloom, handed down from generation to generation. The purchaser rubs it on a smooth stone until it leaves a yellow mark. A drop of nitric or compound acid discolors this mark so that the expert assayer can tell the purity of the gold. Then it is carefully weighed and paid for at the rate, perhaps, of 3 or 4 cents a karat.

All sorts of curious things are sold for the precious metals they contain. Old watches that are broken beyond repair, old seal rings and rings that were once set with gleaming gems. A broken locket once contained a miniature and probably holds the secret of a romance. A brooch is made of the light-colored gold of over 100 years old and still holds a lock of somebody's hair. It was bought, hair and all, and will go into the melting pot with its story untold. Some of the gold comes already melted into lumps, some of it is the gold filling of teeth and dentists' scraps, and some of it is in the form of old plates, with artificial teeth still sticking to them. Hood & Reynolds, the assayers on Tremont street, say that old gold is very scarce and they have had hard work to collect the amount needed in their business.

The old jewelry and scraps are melted down and refined, then rolled out into gold. The gold foil is bought by dentists and put into the teeth of their customers, and in most cases goes back into the ground with the owner of the teeth when he dies. Some day, when Boston is a howling wilderness, an enterprising miner will wash out the earth of the cemeteries and reap a rich harvest.

But that is a matter of speculation. It is a matter of fact that one firm of refiners here in Boston uses up $2500 worth of gold every week, and lately has been compelled to buy coin to eke out the supply needed for mechanical purposes.

A great deal of the jewelry is soldered to brass, lead and other metals. The quality of the gold is tested just as the case of solid jewelry, and the stuff is weighed in bulk and paid for at the rate established by averaging the results of different weighings. Even plated jewelry is taken, but when pure brass comes in the purchasers are forced to draw the line. A good deal of the old silver is sold in the same way, but instead of being in demand it is a drug on the market. It is not so interesting, either, as it usually comes in the shape of spoons, knives and watches. When the dealers get more silver than they can use they send it to the government mints as quickly as they can.

Not a little platinum is sold as old metal, and usually comes in the form of bits of wire and scraps from broken incandescent lamps.—Boston Herald.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

The First Lady Golf Champion.

The first lady golf champion has arisen, and has proved again the wisdom of the old adage, "Practice makes perfect." Lady Margaret Scott is the daughter of the Earl of Eldon, and she has had ample opportunities for daily practice at her father's Gloucestershire seat, Stowell Park. Even during the time the family are in town she does not allow her arm to forget its cunning, for she is frequently to be seen on the ladies' links at Wimbledon. As yet she is only just 19 years of age, and naturally all her family are justly proud of the honor which has befallen her.—London Figaro.

Injudicious drinking in summer is the cause of much of the condition known as "under the weather." Ripe fruit is known to be wholesome to eat, and the juice of ripe fruit is the best beverage. "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice is prepared from cultivated limes. Diluted with water, either plain or aerated, and sweetened to taste, it is a most wholesome and refreshing beverage. Better than alcholic drinks, cheaper and more convenient than lemons. Druggists and grocers.

STRANGE JAPANESE TALE.

An Extraordinary Story of Robbery, Conspiracy and Murder.

Japan Daily Herald: The condensed outline of the story, as it appears in was one Nishigori, formerly of the clan, several of the retainers of the Soma family conspired with a couple of mercantile clerks in the employ of a merchant on the point of bankruptcy to abstract from their master's treasury large sums in coin, which were subsequently pretended to be lost by the bankruptcy, whereas the money was elsewhere exchanged for satsu, to upwards of a million yen, the principal part of which was invested in a copper mine. Subsequently further moneys were abstracted by these faithful followers, and it was represented that these had been taken by outside robbers. At this time the young master of the house was attending school, his suspicions were excited, and he set about reforming his establishment. The scoundrels became alarmed at the threatened changes, and they conceived the idea that the best way of dealing with him was to represent him as a lunatic, and unfortunately for their victim, the all too credulous relations were induced to believe it. He was accordingly sent away in 1877, and his young brother was set up as the head of the house; after which a further sum of nearly three-quarters of a million yen in bonds and money was abstracted by these honest guardians of the property of the family. But there was one Nishigori formerly of the clan who amongst the faithless yet was faithful found, who stirred himself on behalf of the imprisoned and deposed head. He took action in the courts, but he was worsted by the corruption which the conspirators had resort to. Plentiful bribes were showered on all, where it was supposed the money would do most good in the interest of the band of miscreants. One of these was a minister, another a high official in the household department, a governor of Tokyo, two judges, a chief of police, a number of doctors, etc., in all, the money which flowed forth in the form of bribes, it is said, exceeded 100,000 yen. In the face of this wholesale distribution of corruption, as was to be expected, Nishigori was defeated in his efforts. Ultimately the imprisoned pretended lunatic's signature being required for a fraudulent purpose, on the matter coming under the notice of the judge of the local court, he required the attendance of the unfortunate Soma Masatane, who gave such evidence as exposed the fraud that had been practised upon him in reference to obtaining his signature. The court of appeal before which the affair finally had drifted, ordered Soma to attend on the 22nd of February last year. The conspirators becoming alarmed, resolved to at once get him out of the way, by taking his life; which was attempted to be accomplished on the very day when he was to have attended the court, by the administration of poison, from the effects of which he lingered until the morrow, when the unfortunate victim was finally smothered with the assistance of a futon. It was after this that by the aid of two judges and a chief of police, a license was obtained for the burial of the victim, who was interred, it is alleged, in the incredible and useless depth of 34 feet.

It must be confessed that we are reluctant to give credence to the details of this extraordinary narrative. About a month has elapsed since information was laid before the authorities, which was accepted; but now the public procurators of the Tokyo local court have, it is said, "changed their mind," and decline to proceed farther. The Mail justly observes in an editorial paragraph of to-day's issue that "the publication of the document has created widespread excitement throughout the country, for it prefers most damaging charges against a large number of persons who are honored and respected, and who occupy high places in the government and society. Should but a tithe of the story prove true, it will bring shame and ruin into many a respected family."

Since the above was penned, the Hochi Shimbun declares that the writer of the confession is a near relation of the late Viscount Soma, and gives his name. He alleges that he only became an accomplice from the fear of being killed by the other conspirators, and that he objected several times before the viscount was poisoned, but having a difference with them lately he drew up the letter of confession, one copy of which he gave to Nishigori, and the other to the procurators' bureau of the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho.

Had the author's name remained unrevealed, the public even then would have been puzzled at the vacillating procurators' conduct. Some might have been inclined to suspect that with so many illustrious examples before them they might have been tampered with, too; others again might have thought that there was no evidence procurable to support the statements in the confession, or that such grave scandals, to use the very mildest term that occurs to us, implicating so many highly placed personages and sapping the foundations of justice, had better be hushed up if possible, not merely to save the characters of those concerned, but for the reputation of the country. Now, however, since the author of the charges has chosen to reveal himself, no alternative appears to be left but to arrest those incriminated, and to enter a thorough investigation of the whole circumstances of this most unparalleled case. Less than this the public are not likely to be, nor ought to be satisfied with. The course which will be taken by the authorities will be watched with the greatest possible interest, not only by their own people, but by foreigners also.

The Spider and the Wasp.

The act of taking a fellow's part or helping to defend him is not confined to man. Nearly all of the lower animals have this particular instinct. But it is, I believe, an exceedingly rare occurrence to find a creature of one order "pitching in," as the boys would say, and exerting his efforts in behalf of a creature of another order. It fell to my lot not long ago to witness an act of this kind.

Outside a grocery store there stood a sugar-barrel emptied of its contents. There was one particular fly near the bottom of the outside of the barrel, and right beside him stood a good-sized yellow-jacket. All of a sudden a great gray spider hurried out of his web and sped straight for the fly. In another moment the fly was in his grasp and a struggle began.

The fly tried so hard to get away that he must have attracted the attention of the yellow-jacket, for the worthy turned around and looked right at the contestants. Then as quick as a flash he flew into the fray himself, and the spider found that he had two enemies to deal with. The yellow-jacket seemed very careful not to hurt the fly, and it was a "caution" the way he put it to the spider.

At last the spider released his hold on the fly and directed all his efforts to subduing the yellow-jacket. Then the battle began in earnest. Time and again the spider sunk his fangs into the yellow-jacket, and time and again was he pierced through with the enemy's terrible sword, the fly all the time buzzing over the heads of the two combatants. Finally the spider, unable to stand the thrusts any longer, gave up the ghost and died. The yellow-jacket stung him once more, and then waddled off with a torn wing and wounded leg, the fly following him.

Origin of the "Lift."

Boston Herald:—We are now informed that the "lift" or "elevator," the apparatus which takes us from the ground floor to the top of the house in a few seconds, is not a modern invention, says a Brussels paper. An ingenious contrivance of a similar nature was constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century in the city of Paris by a man named Velayer, who called his invention a flying chair. Velayer's lift was not merely a toy; it became very fashionable among rich people on account of its utility. It was simply a chair attached to a rope, which was passed over a pulley—or something that did duty for one—and had a weight at its other end to counterbalance the chair and the occupant. It continued in fashion until a mishap occurred to the king's daughter at Versailles. On one occasion the machinery failed to work when she was half-way up, and there she stuck for three good hours before she could be rescued by her servants, who had to break away the wall to release her.

"Flying chairs" were not much used at the court afterward. Some years later a certain M. Thonier, who dabbled in mechanics in his leisure time, made a similar chair, which he worked from the balcony outside his window. He thus escaped the danger of being shut up in a shaft, as the King's daughter was. M. Thonier kept his arrangement secret and had many a laugh at the expense of his friends who came to visit him. When they left he would make some excuse for not going downstairs with them, but when they reached the courtyard they were amazed to find him standing there awaiting them. To their questions he would return jesting replies, and then seat himself in his chair and go up so quickly that they were quite unable to discover how he did it. But Nemesis overtook him. One day, instead of surprising his friends agreeably, he did so disagreeably, for the machinery broke and he came greatly to grief. He used the staircase after his recovery.

In a book published about 1786 there is an article on the "flying chair." The author expresses surprise that such a useful invention is not employed to a greater extent, but concludes that this is due to the fact that the rapidity of descent cannot be regulated. He therefore gives an explanation of the manner in which the chairs should be constructed in order to obtain full power over the machinery and enable the occupant of the chair to regulate the movement and stop when he likes. Imagine a square shaft in the corner of the building, lighted by lateral openings in the outer wall and containing on one side a tube or small shaft for the leaden counterpoise. The latter is attached to a rope, which is passed two or three times round a horizontal cylinder of wood fixed above the shaft, the other end is fastened to a square cage, in which is a comfortable chair with a footboard.

There is an arrangement of wheels and pulleys, and two cords or straps which pass over movable pulleys at the top and fixed pulleys at the bottom of the shaft; the cords also pass through the footboard of the chair. A catch, worked by a servant at the top of the shaft, keeps the chair still at any required spot. The principle is the same as in Velayer's chair, but the two cords act as a regulator: by pressing against them the speed can be moderated, and the chair even be brought to a standstill. Any kind of a latch, which the occupant of the chair moves with his foot, secures the chair to the step of the door where he wishes to get out. Although this has been in print for so many years very few people seem to know it. In 1860, or thereabouts, somebody brought out a "new" invention, which was nothing but Velayer's primitive lift.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

WHAT SHALL I FEED MY BABY?

In hot weather the most wholesome and nourishing diet for infants is indispensable. Here it is that NESTLÉ'S FOOD succeeds while others fail, principally because cows' milk and many other foods, no doubt beneficial at times, fail in hot weather because of their tendency to produce diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum. Consult your Doctor about this important fact.

Sample mailed free on application.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

Over Ninety Per Cent.

Of the World's Fair Dairy Exhibit Prizes were captured by Canada. It is interesting to note that all first-class Canadian Dairies are equipped with

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Pails, Tubs, Milk Pans, &c., &c. The Strongest and Cleanest ware ever made for Dairy, Home or Farm use. Sold everywhere.

The E. B. EDDY Co.

MAMMOTH WORKS: HULL, CANADA.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

NAKUSP

SLOCAN MINES

The Eldorado of British Columbia

All the ore output now assured to Nakusp by the immediate construction of the NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY, which will start at Nakusp and end at the Forks of Carpenter Creek, directly in the centre of the Slocan Mines.

No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake

Concentrators and Samplers

Now in contemplation, consequent on the definite settlement of the Railway question. The Nakusp & Slocan Railway will be built with a rush right into the heart of the Mines. See Wardner's and other experts' estimates of the production of Slocan Mines in the press. All this now assured is directly tributary to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

RAND BROS.,

General Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Agents, VICTORIA.

NORTH SAANICH HOTEL.

FORFAR & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

This new hotel, situated on Shoal Bay, (near Brackman & Kerr's Mills) is now open for the reception of guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and a pleasant place to spend the holidays.

Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

jy11-2m-d&w

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Bosi, late of Cowichan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 1st day of September next and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
39 Bastion St., Victoria,
Solicitors for the Executor.

a4-td

REDUCED! 50 doz. REGATTA & PRINT SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Reports were current in Winnipeg that a strenuous effort would be made to re-establish the Commercial Bank. The effort, it is believed, is directed by English capital. R. A. McLean, at present in the city, represents the English shareholders and creditors.

Detective Foster arrested at Brandon, Manitoba, Thomas Mitchell, a farm laborer, suspected of having administered poison to the live stock of farmers in the Douglas district. The charge goes back to the year 1891, since which time the officers of the law have been baffled in their attempts to locate the culprit. The evidence, it is said, points clearly to Mitchell's guilt.

The men employed in the lumber mills at Norman, Ont., have gone out on strike because their wages were withheld for the insurance of the men against accidents.

Reports from Manitoba districts say that the harvesting of wheat is now in full swing.

There is no change in the strike situation on the Manitoba and Northwestern line. The men are still out and say they will stay there.

Two special trains, one of horses on the C.P.R., and one of cattle on the G. T.R., started from Toronto for Chicago under the supervision of Henry Wade, secretary of the Ontario commission, and W. N. Andrews, Dominion transportation agent. They expect to give a good account of themselves.

Chester O'Brien, a Toronto cabinet-maker, has entered suit against Frederick Roberts, jeweler, for $5000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

D. M. Cameron, ex-M.P., of Strathroy, has been appointed to the shrievalty of Middlesex, in succession to the late Sheriff Glass.

Henry James of Belleville was driving, when his horse ran away and he was thrown out, receiving fatal injuries.

Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, has entered suit against Hon. Mr. Angers, for statements made against him in the public press. The damages are fixed at $10,000.

With reference to the re-organization of the Royal Artillery regiment, the basis of the regiment will be two field batteries and two complete companies of garrison artillery. "A" Battery will form the nucleus of the field forces, which in an emergency can be brought up to a complete establishment at a few hours' notice. In respect to guns and equipment it will always be ready.

The minister of railways has received the statement of earnings and working expenses on the Prince Edward Island railways for the past year. Last year's earnings amounted to $162,681; working expenses, $226,421, or a deficit of $63,731. In the previous fiscal year the working expenses were $289,706, with earnings $157,443, leaving a deficit of $132,263.

THE PARIS CABMEN.

The Recent Strike of Cabmen in Paris Was Highly Inconvenient.

With 5,000 cabmen on strike and a torrid temperature, the state of things in Paris is anything but agreeable to the multitude of people who cannot or will not walk a greater distance than from the Madeline to the opera. Even in ordinary times, when the 5,000 cabs now laid up are in movement, the omnibus accommodation is quite inadequate; at present it is worse than useless, except to those amiable people who never use bad language or even think of it, and who are contented to sit an hour or two in a stifling bureau d'omnibus, patiently waiting until their number comes to the top. But anybody with a restless mind, although he may have wooden legs, would prefer walking two or three miles to enduring the purgatorial misery of waiting to get a place in an omnibus during the present crisis in locomotion.

To the Parisians this crisis is far more serious than a score of the ministerial kind would be. We have already had opportunities of knowing what life in this city without cabs means; but the cochers have never before chosen such a warm time for leaving the public in the lurch. Great, however, as the discomfort is that they are causing, they are doing a great deal of good without intending it. People in Paris have a tendency to grow too fat, and the common explanation given is their dislike of exercise, and the Horatian zest with which they enter into the pleasures of the table. The English who come here say that the greasy cookery must be the cause of it, although most of them do not know what greasy cookery really is unless they have travelled in the south. Whatever explanation may be given of the obesity that overtakes so many persons here before they are middle-aged, and which is particularly disadvantageous to the proverbial grace of the French woman, it is not to be questioned that the remedy enforced by the cabman is one of the best. If the strike continues a month the Paris bourgeoisie will then have lost an incalculable number of tons in weight. They will be the gainers by the loss, and so will the Paris cab horses, should these ill-used beasts, which must now be very much puzzled at their good fortune, ever feel the too familiar wood and asphalt under their hoofs again.

The Paris cabman who has brought about this perplexing state of things is a character to be studied, for there is no other Parisian type more original and amusing. In the first place, he is one of the best actors to be found off the stage. Who has not enjoyed the comedy of an apparently furious quarrel between two Parisian cabmen over some question of the road? Before their vituperative eloquence that of Billingsgate would be weak and ineffectual. Their language ought to be shocking even to horses' ears, but its figurative vigor is always amazing. It is a vituperative duel in which the imagination as well as the memory is exercised to the utmost. The epithets are supremely comic because they are absurdly inapplicable. And the action that is thrown in—the flourishing of arms and whips, the wriggling and rolling upon the box-seat, the twisting of the lower jaw, the exhibition of teeth and tongue, and the tugging at the bit of the unfortunate horse—the only creature that suffers physical violence from the combat, however fiercely it may rage—is the perfection of low comedy. And the Parisians have it every day—when the cabmen are not on strike—and they pay nothing for it.

Consequently the Paris streets are now as dull as those of the other Babylon that lies under the desert. We miss, too, the familiar figure of the cocher de fiacre, with his large full-blown face stained with wine-lees, wrapped in slumber upon his box-seat while waiting for a fare. He is one of those happily organized people who can go to sleep at will whether they are lying down or seated, and who, by snatching their slumber whenever they have nothing more profitable to do with their time, can, if they please, remain in excellent health without going to bed more than once or twice a week. As a matter of fact, many of these men work—they call it work—eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. It is not a life that affords everything that is desirable, and in winter it is undoubtedly trying; but it is a fairly healthy one, and would be more so if fewer demi-setiers of wine and petits verres of spirits were considered necessary to sustain the fortitude that is needed to bear up against the little contrarieties of the profession.—Paris Correspondent St. James' Gazette.

ORDER OF THE RED CROSS.

How Miss Clara Barton Began Her Work of Nurse and Consoler.

Miss Clara Barton, so famous as the head of the Red Cross society in this country, began her career almost by chance.

At the outbreak of the civil war Miss Barton was a copying clerk in the patent office at Washington. She did not anticipate any serious difficulty between the north and south, however, and even after Fort Sumter imagined that a compromise would be effected.

But on the 19th of April, 1861, a regiment from her own state (Massachusetts) was passing through Baltimore, and was assailed by a mob of disaffected persons and a number killed. Miss Barton, in speaking of these old days, says:

"I was greatly moved, and, going into the street found everywhere forebodings of ill. Washington was full of partisans of the south, and there were many exclamations of joy over the incident at Baltimore. Excited, alarmed, and scarcely knowing where I went, I fell into the current and was swept along to the Baltimore & Ohio depot. There I saw 40 men, covered with blood, many of them faint and helpless, landed from the cars, and borne away for shelter and treatment.

"They found a resting-place at what was then the infirmary, on Judiciary square, and I followed them. I did what I could for them, and was so deeply interested that I went again the next day and the next and on many subsequent days.

On Sunday, the 21st, I went to the Capitol, where the regiment was quartered. I took with me five negroes carrying baskets of provisions, which I distributed among the soldiers. Some of the men were from my own town and greeted me with the feeling that they had found a friend. Before I left the men all gathered around and I stood on the steps that led to the vice-president's chair and read them the newspaper accounts of their journey and the assault at Baltimore."

It was in this spontaneous way that Clara Barton's work began. She had no special training for the hospital, but her heart was full of pity and the need was great. Washington was soon surrounded by camps, and the sick and wounded were brought there from the front. Before long Miss Barton resigned her position in the patent office and gave herself up entirely to the work.

She soon realized that the great necessity was for immediate attention to the wounded, and, full of this thought, she procured a pass from Surgeon-General Hamond, and, loading a railroad car with supplies, went to Culpeper Court-house, which was crowded with wounded soldiers from the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9th, 1862. Next she loaded an army wagon with supplies and joined McClelland's army in Maryland. She arrived on the eve of the battle of Antietam, and early the next morning she took her wagon to the shelter of a barn and there remained all day caring for the wounded and dying. By night her face was so blackened by gunpowder that she could scarcely be recognized from one of her own contrabands.

After the close of the war Miss Barton was so exhausted that she finally, in 1869, sailed for Europe. Then came the Franco-Prussian war, and Miss Barton became a ministering angel in Germany and France, as she had been in America.

The pin she wears, the red cross of Geneva in a gold circle, was given her by the Grand Duchess of Baden. The German emperor also conferred on her several decorations.

Later came the Johnstown flood, where Miss Barton led the work of rescue, and, last of all, she has turned her pitying thoughts towards Siberia. She is often compared to Florence Nightingale, but, unlike her, Miss Barton's sympathies do not turn in one direction only. She is full of sympathy for all who suffer.—New York Sun.

Secrets of the Confessional.

According to a decision recently rendered in England by the chief justice of the London court of probate and divorce, a minister of the Church of England can be compelled to reveal on the witness stand confessions made to him by his parishioners. The publication of this decision occasioned much comment, not only in England, but in this country as well. Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university in Washington, was asked for an opinion on the decision. He said: "I have read the announcement of Justice Jeune's decision, and if it has been correctly reported it is certainly contrary not only to common usage, but to all similar decisions of which I have ever heard in courts of law. With the growth of civilization there have grown up certain customs which have been by common consent considered sacred. The custom in question is one of these. Civilization has declared that the confidences of the confessional are sacred, and when a court of law lifts its hand and says that this shall not be so it says that the civilization of the age cannot make any regulation which the law is bound to respect. Civilization and the law ought to go hand in hand, but they have not done so in this case, and I should say that the decision of Justice Jeune, if we have it reported correctly, certainly cannot stand."

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—F V Judson, W H Wilcox, Geo H Hines, R W Nevins, H Longstreet and wife, Miss Early, H Reostein, Mrs Reostein, Alex Wright, Mrs J E Harris and daughter, J Phief, A B Shumbart, G Evans and daughter, Geo M Merchant, C Hansen, H E Burns and wife, Rev Gamwell T H Campbell, Miss Smith, W E Smith, H Richardson, A Caldwell, Rev G B Grieg and wife, J Baker, P Smith, J Noakes, C T Fenber, H A Girard, Miss Pope, Dr Ford and wife, F A McCarriuch, C Stewart, F W Tuthill, Miss Irwin, Miss Hayes, Jno Morgan, Geo Carter and wife, J W Smart, J Gisselham, J Meyer, Mrs Whitman, Mrs A B Campbell, Miss Abbott, O B Streffelbe, J Winnaberg, J Ferguson and wife, R Cenlis, F Redwick, W J Malsmey, Ed Troxmald, J McPhee, E Granville, C Coal, Mrs T Ford, Mrs J B McMillan, A O Bell, J Meyer, J McCarricuh and wife, J W Rouchel, T K Ross M D, Dr Southwell, wife and daughter, Mrs McCullough, C J Hicks, Mrs Thomas and daughter, M Olsen, Mrs Baker, J W Gwilt, Miss G Gwilt, Miss Makio, Miss Cloypor, Miss Myers, J H Jacks and wife, Thos Bue, J E Cramer, F R Shepard and wife, Geo Foster, R G Gordon, E Lofgreen, A B Martin, C A Cavin, F W Obar and wife, W H Williams, W C Betram, J M Lumly and wife, Mrs McDonald, Mrs Walters.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—J G Kircher, S Buchtendorf, C C Terrill and wife, Miss Hayes, S J Hayes and wife, Miss I Hillschman, Frank Korster, M O Bolton, E E Jones, M R Dempster, F G Bacham, W Higgins, W S Stern and wife, W Thompson, J H Bowden, W Wiley, Chas Treager, G G Murray, B C Fabriques, and wife, Wm Hutchinson, Mrs McPherson, Wm McPherson, J R Cowell, Dr J G Harper and wife, Miss S Nellie Harrington, Miss Leinnie, Mrs E Whitworth, Mrs F West, Mrs Robt Moore, Mrs E Kempel, Mrs W D White, Mrs DeMorro, Henry Traeger, wife and child, Jas W Rockwell, M Leach, J T Brown, J M Kelly, O Farrell, J M Collier, J C Golden and wife, W Halken, M P Carlson, J H Gardiner and wife, J W Swapne, W H Moulding, D W Cunningham, Geo Archer, E M Chase, C D Serner, Jno McKenzie, J Malloy, Wm Dowuey, P D Dunn, Mrs Dunn, Miss Dunn, Miss Wellington, Miss Durr, Miss E Cooper, J H Moore and wife, Miss C Moulton, Miss N Sheehan, Miss Townsend, Mrs Townsend, D M Ogden, G C Tilden.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Miss Emma Foster, H Spurr, G L Thompson, J Fraser, Frank Debray, A Butterman, B Fenion, J Taylor, R Robertson, D A Smith, C C Cushman, J W Hollingshead, J McBride, Rev F W Nebber, W F Lyn, W Capel, Mr Thomas, E A Anandale, P R Brown, wife, daughter and son, D Wilson, F S Hussey, M G McKenzie, A McQueen, Rev A B Winchester, Jas Donald, Dr Bryden Jack, J Boultbee, J A Lumsden, R Borden, Jas Wilson, Mrs B Bryce, Miss Haney, A O Maybee, F R McIntyre, C W Frier, Mr and Mrs Hardcastle, W F Harkin, C Funk, Rev D H Reid, Miss Crickmay, J Urquhart, Miss Lund, Chas Lund, Geo Kaulty, F C Cotton, J R Turner, E J Edwards, L Archer, Chas N Perrie, Miss Perrie, Rev H A West and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Valo & B, B & K M Co, D H Ross & Co, Fell & Co, Thos Earle, Valo & B, Watson & H, J Hubert, C Hayward, Hall & Co, Geo Adams, Mrs Wm McCullouch, R P Rithet & Co, Hip Wak, E E Blackwood, Eberts & Taylor, Bank of B C, Wing Sang.

Per Str Umatilla from San Francisco—A F E, Albion Iron Wks, Allice & Auit, B C Cattile Co, J W Jenkinson, C Morey, D H Ross & Co, E G Prior & Co, E J Newbegin, E Pryer & Co, Gam Fook Yuen, H Bornstein & Co, H Saunders, Hudson B Co, Hall Goepel & Co, John Porter, J H Todd & Son, John Leahy, J & A Clearihue, J Deibler, Langley & Co, Lenz & Leiser, L M Hartman, Matthews R & F, Marvin & Tilton, P McQuade & Son, Quong Man Fung, R P Rithet & Co, R Baker & Son, S Leiser, S Hanson, Thos Earle, Tai Sing, Union Colliery Co, Vict Phoenix Brg Co, Valo & Brooks, Wilson Bros, W H Perry, Weller Bros, W H Kinniston, Yuen Chong, Thos M Neely, Jameson & Co, Jos Henley, Baker & Leeson, Chas Anderson, C S Phidop, F R Stewart, J G Hutchinson & Co, John Potter, McMillan & Hamilton, T Ashfield & Co, Webster Bros, Winch & Bower, W Jones & Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—N S Keeper, Vict Brewing Co, J Wilson, W McKinnon, M R Smith, J W Hollingshead, T Y, S Leiser, T M Graham, S K, Mrs G Perkins, W Batchelor, L H Cookson & P, T Earle, Q M F, Canada Paint, Dom Cartridge Co, K T W, E G Prior, F C D, H Bay Co.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.

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The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

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ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

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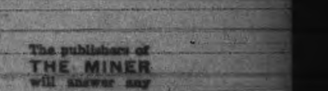

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

(Mention this paper.)

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to be Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS, President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. jl0-td

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith, of the said city, of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Steitz's), No. 54 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer

July 11th, 1893.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street,

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c

New Main Springs, 75c.

Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.

And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. mar4

C. P. R. DIVIDENDS.

An Important Epoch in the History of the Great Road.

New York, Aug. 17.—The fund in the hands of the Canadian government for the payment of dividends upon the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will be exhausted to-morrow. Thereafter that corporation will have to pay dividends out of its earnings, its subsidies and the proceeds of its land sales. Ten years ago the company made an arrangement with the Canadian government by which dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum were guaranteed until the 17th of August, 1893, payable half yearly. The money necessary to secure this guarantee was loaned to the company by the Dominion government, being borrowed upon Canadian bonds sold in England. Subsequently the company obtained a clear receipt of the loan by transferring a portion of its land subsidy back to the government and paying some cash. The amount required to guarantee the dividends was $2,200,000. An effort was made lately by the company to procure an extension of the guarantee, but without success, and during the last session of the Canadian parliament authority was given to the corporation to issue preferred stock to the amount of $22,500,000, which authority the directorate has exercised to the extent of $8,000,000.

In his last annual report to the stockholders President Van Horne says that the company has an accumulation of surplus earnings aggregating $7,000,000, which is to be used to pay dividends on stock for two years after the exhaustion of the fund in the government's hands. An assured dividend is considered necessary because of the apprehension of stockholders with respect to the intention of congress to deprive the road of any privileges it enjoys with respect to the transit of freight over United States territory, especially as the last list of shareholders, published after the last annual meeting of the company, shows that the founders are gradually "sliding" out."

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Hon. J Logan Chipman, congressman from this district, died this morning.

Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 17.—Fire at four o'clock this morning destroyed the Grand opera house, city hall and 200 feet of the Pennsylvania railroad station, sheds and platform.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—It was stated to-day that the Southern Pacific Company contemplates making an $80 rate to Chicago and return. The present rate for the round trip is $93.75.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Bids for making the new mouth for the Yuba river near its present confluence with Feather river, have been forwarded to Washington. The highest bid is $98,000 and the lowest $47,000. The new mouth will leave dry a mile and a half of the Yuba river, and as both rivers were marvelously rich in gold dust in the early years, it is expected some rich pockets and big deposits will be found.

San Rafael, Cal. Aug. 17.—One of the largest fires this locality has experienced happened early this morning, in the rear of the Broad Gauge Restaurant, and consumed nearly the entire block. Total loss from $15,000 to $20,000; partly covered by insurance. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Acting Mint Director Preston to-day announced in response to his counter offer of 72.50 per ounce made yesterday, he had purchased 164,000 ounces at that figure.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The Standard Wagon Co., one of the biggest concerns of the kind in the west, made an assignment this morning to Grant Burroughs for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $1,200,000; liabilities, $700,000. A tight money market was given as the cause.

SALMON ADVANCING.

Canners Fear They Cannot Fill all Cases —Railway Accident.

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The Presbyterians intend to open a Chinese mission school here.

The appointment of a receiver for the Northern Pacific, Mr. Barlow says, will not affect the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway, another clearing contract for which will be let soon.

A prohibition club for the province has been formed, with Mrs. Jas. Cunningham of New Westminster president, and Rev. T. Haddon secretary.

The price of salmon has been put up to 12 1-2 cents, as the canners are afraid they will not get their vans full.

J. McTaggart, who works on Nicomen bridge on the C.P.R., was struck by a train while on a railway velocipede near Harrison and had his leg broken in two places.

Prince Yorihito attended a garden party at St. James' church last night. He will go to Victoria this afternoon.

The German ship Sirene arrived to-day at ten o'clock, 31 days from Yokohama.

DYKING CONTRACT LET.

Maple Ridge Improvements—Fall Salmon Pack Expected.

New Westminster, Aug. 17.—The contract for dyking 10,000 acres of land of Maple Ridge municipality was awarded McLean brothers of this city. Work will be commenced at once.

The police commissioners will settle the police force muddle to-morrow. It is understood the change will consist of the discharge of two men.

The salmon run again improved last night and this morning large shoals were reported off the mouth of the river. Wadham's Point Roberts cannery pack up to date is 24,000 cases. No fears are now entertained that the canners will fill the number of cans manufactured.

Fred Howay, of Howay and Reid, solicitors, was married yesterday at Ladner's Landing to Miss Ladner, daughter of William Ladner.

Elevated Railroad Managers.

New York, Aug. 17.—The representatives of the Manhattan company, which owns and operates the elevated railroad system of this city, held a long conference with the rapid transit commission to-day. The latter body was appointed by the municipal government to devise some means of escape from the greed of the management of the elevated road, in which Mr. George Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, owns a controlling interest. Many plans were suggested looking to the construction of a rival system to be controlled by the city, but all of them were impracticable for one reason or another, and the commission finally sent a formal demand to the Manhattan company asking for a definite statement regarding their policy in the matter of extending the present lines. To-day the period which was given the road in which to file their answer expires, and although the meeting is being held behind closed doors, it is understood that Mr. Gould's representatives have been authorized to pledge the road to several measures which will insure improved accommodations.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Victoria lodge No. 17, K. of P., meets this evening. Sunset lodge meets to-morrow evening.

—The sergeants of C Battery are to be entertained this evening at the Hotel Victoria by the sergeants' mess B.C.B.G.A.

—The damage by fire at Mr. Charles Vernon's residence yesterday did not amount to $500, but $10. The house in which the fire alarm box key is kept was not closed, the door being wide open all afternoon.

—Quadra street from Topaz avenue through the Tolmie estate has been graded and is not in a passable condition. The government will shortly commence grading the portion of the street outside the city limits.

—Yates street, west of Government, and the open drain on the south side of Yates street, were cleaned up yesterday afternoon. The improvement is so noticeable to the civic authorities that the residents are encouraged to think that the work will be done more frequently in the future.

The Money is Here.

Collector A. R. Milne received the following telegram from Ottawa to-day:—

Sum of $25,234 placed to your credit 2nd instant.

(Signed) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

This is the money due the hunters and seamen under the awards for losses under the modus vivendi of 1891. The sum of $75,000 has already been paid to owners and captains. The payment of the money will begin at 2 o'clock to-morrow and will continue every day thereafter at that hour until it is all paid. To get a claim it will be necessary to produce the evidence of the master, mate or owner of the schooner in which the applicant sailed. A terrible time is expected in paying the Indians.

A Girl in a Bear's Den.

A highly respectable Indian gentleman, a member of the Bombay Anthropological Society—Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra—has come forward with an apparently well authenticated story of a girl who has been discovered in Jalpaiguri in the den of a bear. The young person's habits were decidedly bearish, for she tried to bite and scratch those who came near her, went down on "all fours" for locomotion and "growled at meals." The orphanage of the New Dispensation Church, in Calcutta, could make nothing of the ferocious foundling, who has consequently been removed to Bas Arun, a refuge founded and supported by Brahmin gentlemen in that city.

Nor is this all. A Bengal Zemindar has captured in the jungle a wild boy, whose only approach to speech is the utterance of chattering sounds like those of a monkey. Colonel Sleeman and the Rev. Mr. Lewis of the Secundra Church Mission have vouched for similar stories. Mr. Mitra is of the opinion that when, as sometimes happens, an infant is abandoned in the bush, there is nothing absurd in the idea that it might be adopted by a female wild animal that had lost her young.—London News.

General Dispatches.

London, Aug. 17.—The British bark Meinwen, from San Francisco, April 18, arrived with sundry losses and damage sustained in heavy weather. She jettisoned 100 tons of cargo. The vessel leaks slightly.

At Russell & McDonald's

42-inch black cashmere, 25c. per yard.

Don't overlook the fine hot lunch at the Bodega, 7 p.m. till 3 p.m.

PERSONAL.

A. C. Fraser, of Cowichan Lake, is in the city.

W. G. Mackenzie returned from Vancouver last night.

F. C. Cotton, M.P.P., came down from Vancouver last evening.

Alex. McQueen and J. Boultbee, of Vancouver, are in the city.

P. R. Brown, wife and family, returned from the mainland yesterday.

Dr. Walton Todd and wife, of Stockton, California, are at the Driard.

A. W. Powell went over to the mainland this morning on official business.

F. G. Bochora, San Francisco, and J. R. Cowell, Australia, are at the Driard.

H. F. Sheppard and wife and Mrs. J. D. McMillan, of Fairhaven, are in town.

A. McBride, warden of the New Westminster penitentiary, is at the Oriental.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, returned from the mainland yesterday.

Dr. T. K. Ross, Webster City, and J. W. Hollingshead, Chilliwack, registered at the Oriental Hotel last evening.

Mrs. T. M. Brecklnbridge and the Misses Brecklnbridge, of St. Louis, are spending a few days in the city. They are at the Driard.

Mrs. L. Thomas, of Port Townsend; Mrs. A Wellington, Miss Barr and J. C. Golden and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. H. C. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Miss M. K. Cromwell and Mrs. W. A. Tucker, of Baltimore, are a party of tourists registered at the Driard.

D. Wilson, inspector of schools, returned last evening from Vancouver, where he has been investigating reports re alleged inaccuracies in marking examination papers.

Among the guests at the Hotel Dallas are: Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. A. Watt, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Young, Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Smith, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Esther Smith, Edward Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. T. Gibbons, England; W. P. Hammatt, New York; R. P. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

At Russell & McDonald's

The best selection of English serges in Canada.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

The match in the open singles yesterday between Foulkes and Le Fanu was very closely contested. The singles have now narrowed down to Longe (C.R.) Foulkes, and Cuppage of Victoria and Pelly of Seattle. The record for yesterday is:

Open Singles.

Foulkes beat Le Fanu 6-5, 5-6, 6-2.
Longe beat Meggridge 6-3, 6-3.
Cuppage beat Hurd 6-3 2-6, 6-3.
Cuppage beat Le Fanu 6-4, 6-1.

Open Doubles.

Charlor and Le Fanu beat Johnson and F. B. Ward 6-2, 6-1.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss Legge beat Miss Roe 6-4, 5-6, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss Roe and Mrs Leather beat Miss Dunsmuir and Miss Edith Ward 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Edith Ward and Davy beat Miss A. Pooley and Foulkes 6-4, 6-1.

FOR TO-DAY.

Open Doubles.

Punnett and Morley v. R. Musgrave and Barkley, at 3 o'clock, the winners to play Cuppage and Foulkes at 4:30 o'clock.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss Crease and Miss Beaven v. Mrs. Ridgway Wilson and Mrs. C. A. Holland at 10:30 a.m., the winners to play Mrs. Bramsden and Mrs. Ker at noon.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Dunsmuir and Longe v. Miss Roe and Cuppage, at 3 o'clock.

Miss S. Pemberton and Martineau v. Miss Arrowsmith and F. B. Ward, at 3:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Bramsden and W. A. Ward v. Miss Beaven and E. A. Jacob at 4 o'clock.

Ladies' Singles.

Mrs. Leather v. Miss Arrowsmith, at 5 o'clock.

Note—Any players not present at the stated time, and not having notified the Honorary Secretary of their inability to attend, will be "scratched."

THE TURF.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEETING.

The ambition of almost every horseman is at present to reach California and attend the one hundred days meeting which is to be opened shortly at the Bay district track. One hundred and fifty head of eastern horses passed through Portland a few days ago, bound for San Francisco to take part in the races. Victoria will be represented at the meeting by R. P. Rithet's mare Marcella and his stallion Broadmead. They will leave for the south about the first of September in charge of W. Lelevre. It is not known what either of these horses can do, but it is the opinion of horsemen that they will be well to the front in every race they enter. Marcella is a big mare, and can carry a good deal of weight. She at least will give a good account of herself.

Dan Mitchell, who has been caring for the thoroughbred stock belonging to the Tolmie estate, will also go to California to be present at the meeting.

LACROSSE.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

The executive of the Victoria Lacrosse club met last evening and made final arrangements for the match and the other events that are to take place at Caledonia Park on Saturday. It was decided to engage the band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur for the occasion. D. A. Smith, who is in contest with C. Bain for the one hundred yards championship of the province, arrived from Vancouver last evening, and is getting used to the track on which the race is to be run. Members of the Victoria and Vancouver clubs are practicing for the long throwing contest. The sports will be the most interesting held this season. They will commence at 2.30.

AN INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The Victoria Intermediates will go to Nanaimo on September 9th to play the Nanaimo team. This should be a close game, as the teams are evenly matched. The Victoria men are certainly more experienced, but the Nanaimo men are much heavier. With this match the Victorias will have a team in the field every Saturday during the next month. The schedule is as follows:

August 19—Victoria v. Vancouver at Victoria; August 26—Victoria v. Westminster at Victoria; September 2—Victoria v. Vancouver at Vancouver; September 4—Victoria Intermediates v. Nanaimo at Nanaimo; September 10—Victoria v. Vancouver at Vancouver.

SWIMMING.

KEENLY CONTESTED RACE.

A 25-yard race for the championship of the Law Society and a purse took place at the Y. M. C. A. swimming baths last evening. The contestants were D. M. Eberts, Q.C., M.P.P., and M. Cassidy, of the firm of Davie & Cassidy. Very little time was lost in starting, Cassidy getting the advantage of the start by several feet. Eberts, however, soon closed the distance, and it was a neck-and-neck race to the finish. The judge declared the race a dead heat. Both contestants are strong and fast swimmers, but Cassidy was in better condition than his opponent. What was to be done with the stakes was the subject of a long discussion, authorities being quoted by the yard. Neither cared to swim the race again.

YACHTING.

TEDIOUS WORK.

London, Aug. 16.—The Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is commodore, had a race to-day, open to yachts above the forty rating. The prize cup was valued at £90. Though the sun was shining the conditions were not favorable, the wind being light. The start was made from Southsea, where the club house is located, and the distance to be sailed was 74 miles, the conditions being that the course should be gone over twice. The starters were: Britannia, rating 151, owner, the Prince of Wales; Navahoe, 161, Royal Phelps Carroll; Caliuna, 171, P. Donaldson, and Satanita, 164, A. D. Clarke.

When the starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock all the yachts were heading in fine shape up the line. The Britannia was the first to cross, followed by the Caliuna, Navahoe and Satanita in the order given. The yachts had to beat to the Nab lightship, and before it was reached the Navahoe had overtaken and passed the Caliuna. The Britannia slowly increased the advantage she had gained at the start, and by the time the first half of the first round had been sailed, she was two minutes and a half ahead of the Navahoe. The Prince of Wales' boat kept the lead throughout and the Satanita brought up the rear. The mark boat was passed in the following time: Britannia—11 hours, 33 minutes, 20 seconds; Navahoe—11 hours, 35 minutes, 50 seconds; Caliuna—11 hours, 50 minutes, 55 seconds; and the Satanita—11 hours, 44 minutes, 46 seconds.

Towards the finish the Caliuna began to shorten the distance between herself and Navahoe, but shortly after she began to creep upon the American, the wind died out and a drifting match followed. As there was danger of fouling each other, the race was stopped at the end of the first round, the cup going to the Britannia.

The contest was finished as follows: Britannia, 3 hours 55 minutes; Caliuna, 3 hours 57 minutes 45 seconds; Navahoe, 4 hours 4 minutes 45 seconds; Satanita, 4 hours 8 minutes 32 seconds.

ASTOR CUP RACES.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 17.—The following are the conditions of the Astor Cup race to-day, officially announced: "The winner of the first day's race is to take one cup; in the event of the second cup being won by the boat which was second, third or fourth in the first day's races, there shall be a third race between those two boats, and the winner of the third race shall take the two cups. The time limit for each race is six hours. Wind and weather permitting, the race shall be sailed on consecutive days. Entries in writing received on board the flagship until 8 a.m. The course shall be from an imaginary line between the flagship and Brenwood Reef lightship, to and around the boat displaying a large red flag, 15 miles to windward or to leeward and return, finishing over the line drawn for the start. The fleet must be left on the starboard hand in rounding. It is to be marked by a fog a short distance beyond, displaying a large club signal. The compass of the course will be signalled before the preparatory signal to start, which will be made at 11 o'clock. The America's Cup committee will be invited to use the flagship during the races."

Bolton's Point, R.I., Aug. 17.—At 12.30 the preparatory signal was given from the flagship and at 12.33 they were sent away in a smart, whitecap breeze. The Pilgrim had the weather berth at the start, with the Jubilee four at the leeward, Colonia third by over a minute with the Vigilant astern and under the lee of the leaders. The time of the start was: Pilgrim, 11:25:30; Vigilant, 11:33:30; Colonia, 11:34:45; Jubilee, 11:35:25. All four were wearing baby jibs, topsails and club topsails over full lower sails. It was a rare sight to see the boats heading out along shore with every stitch of cloth drawing full. At 11:38 the Pilgrim could be seen to pull ahead of the Jubilee, which was a little at the leeward, as on the start, with the Herreshoff trailing along behind the Colonia, manifestly losing ground, to the surprise of the watchers on the chore. At 11:42 the Jubilee was reaching the lee of the Pilgrim. It was a case of wind jamming and a lively fight. At 11:45 the leaders took in their baby jibs and topsails, the Jubilee first and then her rival. Slowly but surely the Jubilee pulled ahead. At 11:40 there was daylight and blue water showing between the boats, the Colonia still falling astern and the Vigilant's position not materially altered. Seeing her chances for holding on after the Jubilee came about, the latter stood off on the port tack. As she passed out to windward she went under the stern of the Colonia, which gave the watchers ashore some idea of how far the Herreshoff boats were astern. The course which the boats were sailing takes them well out to seaward about midway between Block Island and Myrtle Vineyard. The change of positions of the Jubilee and Pilgrim gave the former the weather position. The wind was fresh and south by east.

Just before half-past 12 a soft rain began, and the Pilgrim went ten miles away to eastward, fast dimming in the mist. At 12:55 she came about and stood eastward again. Where she would come out with the others when they crossed was the question in the minds of all. The Jubilee was holding on in the weather berth, and by a quarter to one she was hull down, the Pilgrim, Colonia and Vigilant coming together. At 12:45 the Vigilant went across the Pilgrim's bow and the Colonia also succeeded in doing the trick, at least it looked like that through the rain from the shore. Before the Pilgrim got clear of the Jubilee she took the port tack again and stood off, and by five minutes to one all four of the boats had been shut in behind a curtain of fast falling rain.

At 3:15 p.m. the rain had ceased and the clouds showed signs of breaking away as if to welcome the winner. At 3:45 p.m. the leader came in for the finish, and as well as could be made out she was the Vigilant. The next two were the Colonia and Jubilee, having a close fight. The poor Pilgrim had evidently given it up, and could be seen reaching towards New Bedford. The finish was: Vigilant, 3:37:40; Jubilee, 3:41:10; Colonia, 3:41:50. The fourth boat has not crossed yet. The Pilgrim was seen to have her peak dropped, and with reduced mainsail and jib is scudding away up shore.

Marine.

The collier Minneola, for Comox to load for San Monica, passed up this morning.

The collier Romulus, from Nanaimo for San Francisco with coal, passed down this morning.

At Russell & McDonald's

Double fold striped dress goods, all wool, 75c. per yd.

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THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Large shipment of New Goods just received.

BASKETS, HAMPERS, FLOWER POTS, PAPER NAPKINS, &c.

Prices lower than ever.

T. S. FUTCHER,
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41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—COTTOLENE.

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YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.

We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac, Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.

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35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

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Latest Arrivals

Reed, Rattan and Bamboo Furniture,
Comprising Novelties in
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Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,
With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is able to furnish reliable information as to location and value of properties.

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NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING

New Trimmings,
New French Flannels,
New Navy Serges,
New Black Serges,
New Dress Goods,
New Fancy Serges.

NEW GOODS at our USUAL LOW CASH PRICES arriving all the time.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

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Another Shipment of those WHITE

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BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.
12 yds. 36 inch White Calico for $1
10 yds. Heavy Medium White Calico for $1.
8 yds. Extra Heavy White Calico for $1.
14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.
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ALSO

A nice range of PRINTS 12 yards for $1.

Remnants, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannelettes, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c.,

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J. Horner & Co.